CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 153,000. Sample copies sentfree to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO OHIO: THURSDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1901 VOL. LXVI: NO. 45.

WEEDS.

Swarthy and tall in the smoky haze,
Long after the summer's wane,
They stand through the dreamy autumn days
On meadow and field and plain.

Crowding in hollows and valleys old,
By highways and woodpaths wild,
Bravely they throng till the winds a-cold
Whimper and moan like a child.

Ragged and rude in their winter mail,
Vagrants untroubled with cares,
They sow on the summer's faded trail
The drift of a world of tares.

Under the blur of the palling sky
The north wind scatters the seeds,
While the tramps of the waning year go by—
The gipsy rabble of weeds.
—Youth's Companion.

THE TAVERN AT THE END.

Down life's road a Tavern
Marks the end,
Where sometimes quartered
Foe and friend.
Weary of the journey;
Faint of breath—
Friend and foe must greet him,
Landlord Death.

Landlord Death is quiet
In his way;
Yet he has pleasures
Day by day;
Pleasures that he greets with
Smile so grim—
Yes, and they who travel
Smile on him.

You may take no luggage
To his inn,
Joy nor tears nor fortune,
Nay, nor sin.
When you come you leave it
All behind.
Many vow sincerely
Death is kind.

Guests there are who tremble
At the gate;
Guests there are who enter
All sedate;
Other guests would parley
For a while;
Others, too, who hasten,
With a smile.

Down life's road a Tavern
Marks the end.
Further on the highways
Dimly blend,
Death will make no answer,
Yes or No,
If we on that highway
Stay or go.
—Baltimore American.

BASEBALLE GIVETH WAY TO FOOTBALLE

No more from vacant Corner-Lotte ye hard and whirling Sphere
Now flyeth forth to smite ye Man who passeth in ye Eare;
No more ye Boyes upon ye Fence sette Type a horrid Howl,
Consisting of such words as "Slide!" or "That's a Strike!" or "Fowle!"
No more ye Neighbor's Back Yard Fence is taken quite awaye,
To reappear a Back stoppe on the Diamond Field next Daye.
For Baseball, with its wild Delights no longer hath a Joye,
Ye white-lined Footballe Field now claims ye Time of ye smalle Boye.

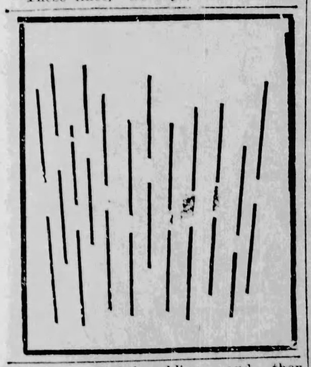
Ye suite and Cappe of spotless White, unsoil'd by Streake of Blood
Hath given Place to quilted Clothes, much marked by yellow Mudde.
Ye wire Maske, ye Oaken Batte, ye mighty leathern Mitts,
Ye Talke of Runnes, and Outs and Blocks, and wondrous Three-Base Hitts,
Ye nimble Ladd that held First Base, ye Catcher lithe and smalle,
Ye Pitcher with ye Southwest paw are vanished, one and alle,
No crashing sounds of Broken glass ye Householders annoye,
Ye white-lined Footballe Field now claims ye Time of ye smalle Boye.

Now Rachel weepeth sadly for ye Darling on ye Cotte.
Who found ye glorious Footballe Game a Little Bitte too Hotte.
Now grewsomely ye Coroner doth Rubbe his soft white Handes,
And count ye Cases in his Care as numbereth ye Sandes.
Now lively doth ye Doctor steppe about from Doore to Doore,
Where lie ye Victims of ye Sport, each weltering in Gore.
Old Death hath been no busier since in the Dayes of Troye.
Now that ye Footballe Field doth claim ye Time of ye smalle Boye.
—Morning Oregonian.

HOW DO PINS STAND?

These seem to be ordinary straight lines, but, according to M. Henri Copin, they are a good deal more than that, says the New York Herald.

"These lines," he says, "are not vertical, but slightly oblique, and they converge toward the centre at the bottom of a page. If we place them in front of us and look at them we see nothing unusual, but if we bend down in such a manner that our eyes, so to speak, skim over the paper and then look at them we shall see that they bear a close resemblance to needles which have been stuck perpendicularly into a sheet of paper, just as pins are stuck through the bodies of dead insects."



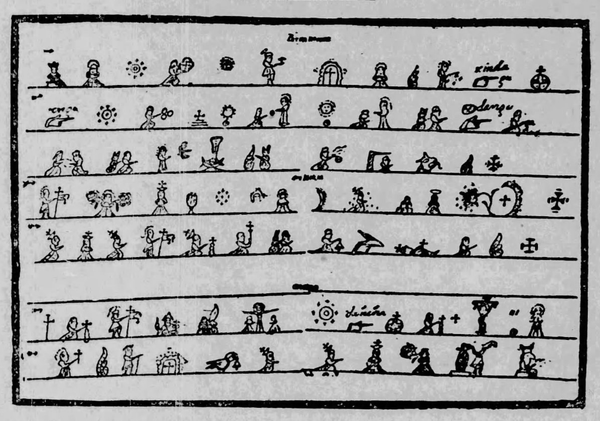
This is a curious optical illusion, but no one has as yet given a satisfactory explanation of it.

AURORA BOREALIS STUDIES.

In September, 1898, an aurora borealis with an immense red stripe was observed in a large part of northern Germany. Herr Schaper, using the data obtained at that time, has come to certain conclusions in regard to its extent and height above the earth. The visible bow of light was observed at six different places between Gottingen, Hamburg and Warnemunde, and from those observations it has now been calculated that it must have been at least seventy kilometers above the earth, and have extended from Liverpool to Libau, in Courland. A long red band of rays seen simultaneously at Lubeck and Hirschberg, in Silesia, reached an altitude of 800 kilometers, and another 670 kilometers. The light flickered very much, and one part of the rays moved at a rapidity of seventy kilometers a second. These results agree with those which Flogel obtained at Kiel 30 years ago by repeated investigations of this phenomenon. He found that the rays of large aurora borealis phenomena, seen in northern Germany, must be at an altitude of 100 kilometers above the earth; that they often rise to a height of 750 kilometers, and that their points glow with red light. The aurora borealis is, according to Flogel, a phenomenon either entirely outside our atmosphere, or so situated that the lower part touches upon layers of it. In Scandinavia, on the other hand, it has been observed that the rays of the aurora borealis sometimes touch the earth.—Berlin Correspondence the London Standard.

Here Is the Mexican Catchism.

Principles of the Christian Church in Pictures



During the Spanish conquest of Mexico many missionaries labored hard to convert the native Indians to Christianity, and finding, as has now been discovered, that they made slow progress, owing to their ignorance of the Indian language, they conceived the happy idea of teaching the main doctrines of their faith through pictures, which they fancied that the Indians could easily understand.

The Mazahua catechism, shown in the accompanying illustration, is an admirable specimen of their work in this direction. Of this catechism Father Jacobo de Testera was the author. This zealous missionary, finding that the Indians could not understand him when he spoke to them of Christ, procured a large piece of linen, and, at the suggestion of the Indians themselves, painted on it pictures designed to illustrate the cardinal doctrines of the Christian church.

The linen was then hung up in a conspicuous place, and the priest daily explained the pictures to his wondering audience, being aided in this work by an exceptionally intelligent Indian, who had easily learned the lessons which Father Jacobo had come to teach. The Mazahua catechism consists, as may be seen, of three parts, namely, "Our Father," "Hail Mary," and the Creed. Ever since it was painted, this work has been popular, and it is still used in some parts of Mexico.

As to its usefulness, there are various opinions. Some claim that Indians, though easily impressed by simple pictures of this kind, almost invariably interpret them literally, and are absolutely unable to see any symbolic significance in them, while others maintain that there was no other way in which the doctrines of Christianity could have been so easily and so effectively taught at the time of the conquest of Mexico.

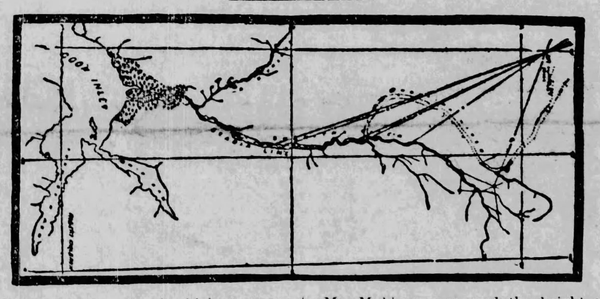
On this point, Herr Karl Sapper, a German ethnologist, says:

"I have no intention of claiming that these old Spanish missionaries were possessed of psychological tact to any unusual degree, but I do maintain that their pictorial method of teaching the doctrines of Christianity was decidedly practical, and that it produced excellent results in the case of the Mexican Indians, one reason being because these natives had for a long time been accustomed to the use of pictures, which, indeed, played for them, in a large measure, the same part that a written language plays for civilized persons.

"It is true that some of the pictures drawn by the priests were wholly incomprehensible to the Indians, but nevertheless the fact remains that they were thoroughly impressed by the pictures, as a whole, and received through them at least a knowledge of the main principles of Christianity."—New York Herald.

Measuring America's Highest Mountain.

It Rises 20,000 Feet and Is Named McKinley



In North America the highest mountain is Mount McKinley, this being the name given to it by a prospector named W. A. Dickey, who was the first American to publish an account of it. He estimated its height roughly at more than 20,000 feet, and his estimate was correct, for Mr. Robert Muldrow, who alone has measured it, now says that its altitude is 20,464 feet.

This mountain is the central point of a great range which is situated at the head waters of the Kuskokwim and Shushitna rivers in Alaska, and which is a portion of the Cordilleran system of North America, says the New York Herald. The mountains here are rugged and covered with snow and ice to within 2,000 or 2,500 feet of sea level. Several glaciers flow down their sides, one of which is between twenty and thirty miles in length, and from six to eight miles in width, and flows to the Chulitna river, which is a branch of the Shushitna. The altitude of the Chulitna river at the base of the mountains is only about 500 feet, which shows a descent of 20,000 feet between the top of the mountain and the river.

Mr. Muldrow measured the height of Mount McKinley while he was exploring the Shushitna river, in company with some members of the United States Geological Survey. This was done by running a stadia line up the river and measuring elevations and directions with the transit instrument reading to minutes. Six angles for location and elevation were obtained upon the mountain from points on this line, and in this way the position and height were determined. The latitude was found to be 63 degrees 5 minutes north and the longitude 151 degrees west, and the height and distance, as shown by the vertical angles, were as follows:

Line.	Distance in Miles.	Height in Feet.
1	89	20,422
2	88	20,561
3	65	20,518
4	64	20,574
5	50	20,737
6	43.4	20,069
Weighted mean and adopted height, feet		20,464

The Russians who settled near the head of Cook Inlet about one hundred years ago knew Mount McKinley well, and gave it the name of "Bulshaia," which means "big."

OUR ENGINES IN SPAIN.

British Consul Tells Why American Locomotives Please the Spaniards.

Commenting on the importation of American railway engines into Spain, his Majesty's Consul at Bilboa makes the following observations:

"In every one of the cases I have quoted (and this is not the full tale of American competition in the Biscayan provinces), it will be noticed:

"1. That the orders were all offered to British manufacturers in the first instance.

"2. That the orders finally went to America on a question of the date of delivery.

"3. That the American tender was in every case lower than the British.

"The statement has been frequently made that an American locomotive is only built with the view of its lasting seven years, and that the makers themselves admit the fact on the principle that an engine over seven years old is out of date, and should be replaced. I have endeavored to obtain proof of this statement, but without success. Every expert I have consulted tells me it is so, but the positive proof of the fact—if it be a fact—is wanting. But, however this may be, it seems to be certain that from its build and finish an American engine cannot last half the time of an English-built one. On the other hand, there are British-built engines in these provinces which have been running for forty and even fifty years and are to-day practically as good as new.

"I do not presume to criticise. I merely point out facts. But I would venture to ask why, with so much trade going a-begging, British manufacturers cannot keep it when Americans can? If it be replied that our manufacturers are full of orders and can take no more, they are to be congratulated on the fact. But it would appear to an outsider, that, however full of orders they may be, there is room for an increase of plant and productive power. Trade once lost is difficult to recover, and this applies with double force in the case of the American machinery, which, being all made to standard pattern, can be so easily duplicated in whole or in part by telegraph.

"At the same time I may point out that the American design of engine, with the gearing outside, tends to make the engine handier and far better adapted to work on Spanish lines and that the extended smoke-box meets also with general approval, while in the opinion of experts the simplification of the design in other directions is made at the expense of its duration of life."—The Pall Mall Gazette.

HOW THE BEAVER BREATHES IN WINTER

His Curious Method of Using the Same Air Over Again.

"The beaver is really a sort of portable pulp mill, grinding up most any kind of wood that comes his way. I once measured a white birch tree, 22 inches through, cut down by a beaver. A single beaver generally, if not always, amputates the tree, and when it comes down the whole family fall to and have a regular frolic with the bark and branches. A big beaver will bring down a fair sized sapling—say three inches through—in about two minutes, and a large tree in about an hour.

"One of the queerest facts about the beaver is the rapidity with which his long, chisel-shaped teeth recover from an injury. I have known beavers to break their teeth in biting a trap, and when I caught them again ten days afterward you couldn't see a sign of the break—the teeth had grown out to their former perfection in that short period.

"As compared with the otter or mink, the beaver is a very slow swimmer. His front legs hang by his sides, and he uses only his webbed hind feet for purposes of swimming. It is easy to capture one in a canoe if you can find him in sheal water. He is a most determined fighter, but clumsy and easy to handle. If he could get hold of you with his teeth he would almost take a leg off, so you want to watch him sharply. The place to grab him is by the tail.

"The ability of a beaver to remain under water for a long time is really not so tough a problem as it looks. When the lake or pond is frozen over, a beaver will come to the under surface of the ice and expel his breath, so that it will form a wide, flat bubble. The air, coming in contact with the ice and water, is purified and the beaver breathes it again. This operation he can repeat several times. The otter and muskrat do the same thing.

"It almost defies a burglar proof safe to hold a newly captured beaver. I once caught an old one and two kittens up the north branch of the Sou-West, put them in a barrel and brought them down to Miramichi lake. That night she gnawed a hole through the barrel, and cleared out, leaving her kittens. They were so young that I had no way of feeding them, so I released them in the hope that the mother might find them. Soon after that I caught a big beaver. I made a large log pen for him of dry spruce, but the second night he cut a log and disappeared.

"Beavers, when alarmed, generally make up stream, so I went to the brook where the beaver came to water, and he thought I would go up that a little way, and I hadn't gone more than ten rods before I came across my lad sitting up in the bed of the brook having a lunch on a stick he had cut. He actually looked as if he knew he was playing truant when he caught sight of me out of the side of his eye.

"I picked him up by the tail, brought him back, put him in the pen, supplied him with plenty of fresh poplar, and he seemed as tame as possible, and never gave me any more trouble. I brought him out to Stanley, where he lived a long time. Turnbull had a mongrel dog, which was jealous of the beaver, and one day attacked him. He did that only once, for the beaver nipped the dog's tail off quicker'n a cat would catch a mouse."—Rod and Gun.

THE HORSE MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States has a herd of 13,500,000 horses, representing a value over $600,000,000, and more than 2,000,000 mules besides. The mules are valued at about $115,000,000. Texas has 1,125,000 horses, and Illinois and Iowa almost a million each. The average price of horses is, in Rhode Island, $90, in Nevada about $17. Since 1875 horses of the best breeds have been introduced—English, French, Percherons, Normans, etc. There are eight principal types in the market, to wit: The cob, the carriage horse, the English saddle horse, the American saddle horse, the roadster, the draught horse, the range horse of the west, the Southern horse. There are many young horses, but at present hardly more than 100,000 four or five-year-olds are available for the market. The St. Louis market sold 119,000 horses and mules in 1899; Chicago, 110,000; Buffalo, 62,000; New York, 52,000. The export of horses was 2,967 head in 1893, 25,126 in 1898, 46,778 in 1899, 64,772 in 1900. The cost of transportation across the Atlantic never exceeds $40. The British have lately purchased many thousand animals for use in the Transvaal, Germany purchased 6,000 for use in China, and Belgium has just bought 1,500 cavalry horses at an average price of $180. Horse flesh is exported to Norway, Sweden and Germany for food.

Fooling the Baby.

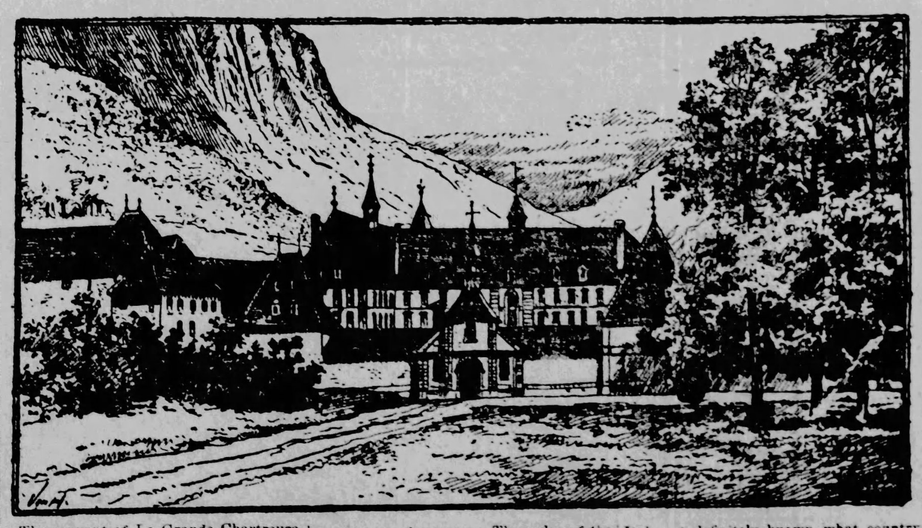
New Girl—Please, sir, the missus is out, and I can't do a thing with the baby. He cries all the time.

Mr. Winks—Triumph! Something must be done. Let—me—see. There's an idiot asylum only a few squares away. Send up for one of the female inmates to come down here at once. I'll pay all charges.

"But what do you want of such a creature as that?"

"I think maybe she will be able to talk baby talk to him until his mother returns."—New York Weekly.

DESERTED CONVENT OF MONKS, WHO HAVE JUST BEEN DRIVEN FROM FRANCE BY NEW ASSOCIATION S LAW



The convent of La Grande Chartreuse, in the Isere department of France, after nearly 1,000 years of beneficent activity has just been deserted by the Carthusian monks, and the world's supply of the rich liqueur which bears their name has been stopped at its source. The new "association laws" of France have driven the friars out of the country, and the republic incidentally loses one of her largest sources of revenue. The order of the Carthusians was founded by the holy St. Bruno in 1081, and the first monastery was built on the site occupied by the present one. The latter buildings are nearly 400 years old, and in them was manufactured the yellow, green and white chartreuse, so loved as an after dinner cordial by good epicures. The process of manufacture is a secret and has been safely guarded for centuries. It is not definitely known what country the exiled monks will select for the site of their mother monastery. England and the United States have been discussed, but the most recent information seems to indicate that they will settle in the Isle of Wight, where the hills and valleys are highly favorable to the production of their famous liqueur.—Chicago Tribun

CHAPTER XXX.—BY A HAIR'S BREADTH.

As we were driven along down the old Genesee trail, I looked back and realized that the sacrifice of our little band had prevented a more serious ambuscade than that at Newtown, for the enemy had been hidden at the head of a ravine, just northeast of the Canaseraga, down which our unsuspecting army must have passed, and been frightfully punished, if not scattered. We had brought on an engagement by firing at the five Indians. Both Brant and Butler now admitted that they stood no chance of surprising Sullivan, and ordered a retreat down the Canaseraga and Genesee. About 2 o'clock a halt was made out opposite Chenandoane ford and there Brant saw to it that we were properly fed. I was so sore that I could hardly move, and, having been out the night before, was nearly dead from fatigue. Boyd was in a worse condition, and poor Parker was entirely unable to keep up. By Brant's orders, Parker was bound on a horse, and, either asleep or insensible, rode with closed eyes, all that afternoon. Just before nightfall of the fourteenth we forded to the west bank of the river, where there was an old cattle stockade. Here a halt was ordered, and, on the great plains, eight miles north of Little Beard's new town of Chenandoanes, a consultation was had.

It started in as a council, but feeling ran high between the rangers and Indians, and, within an hour, a grand row was in progress. Butler thought the prisoners his, or claimed them, at least. Brant flatly refused. Little Beard, the fierce leader of the Senecas, stood by Brant for a time, but, finally, as Brant afterward told me, Butler took Little Beard aside and told him that Brant wanted the captives, that he might save their lives, while he (Butler) wanted them that he might save Little Beard torture them. Then Little Beard sided with Butler, and Brant was compelled to compromise.

During this pow wow I had been asleep, but poor Boyd could not rest. He seemed to have a presentiment of some terrible evil—something more horrible than had yet happened. About 10 o'clock he awakened me. I sat up considerably refreshed. Parker was asleep, but was moaning with pain in a way that was pitiful. We could hear the voices of the contestants, just outside the log cattle house in which we were confined. Our guard, squatted before the door, was listening to the altercation beyond. Still farther beyond, a band of Seneca squaws that had appeared from down north, were mourning their dead. I crawled to a chink in the logs, and there looked and listened. It was very dark, and quite cold. Little Beard, who had secured some liquor from Butler's supply and was half drunk, was making a rambling speech, justifying his change of mind. The dignity of an Iroquois council certainly was not there. Brant sprang to his feet, even while Little Beard was speaking and gave him the lie. Then there was a tumult. Knives and hatchets were drawn and bloodshed seemed imminent. Brant, however, cowed them all. He sprang into the circle and strode over to Little Beard, who retreated before him. He drove them from the circle and then turned his attention to Butler. He challenged him to produce his orders from Colonel Butler, his father, and claimed that they were to the effect that the captives should be delivered safely at Niagara, whither the colonel had gone.

Butler admitted this charge. He claimed, however, that the losses of his friends, the Senecas, had been so great, that he was justified in breaking orders and meant to break them. Then there was a war of words, so confused, that I understood but little of it. It embraced other subjects than the captives, however. Brant, during this debate, offered to let Butler have the two officers, the Indians to retain me. This was agreed upon. Then Butler seemed advocating another ambush of our army. The Indians had had enough fighting, however. Brant saw his advantage, and now branded Butler as a coward, who sent his men ahead of himself, and the Indians ahead of his men. This was a home thrust, for all had seen his action in the recent battle. Brant rung all the changes on this one strong point against Butler and soon had things his own way. I could see that even the rangers, Butler's own followers, were in sympathy with Brant. Butler, seeing that he was beaten, finally fell back on Brant's offer, but tacked on a proviso which made my hair raise: the white Oneida, Quedar, was to be immediately turned over for torture. Brant accepted this condition without a protest—he could do little else—and my heart stopped its beating for an instant as I heard the howls of the demons whom this decision had so pleased.

The rangers now withdrew up the plain some distance, and I conjectured that they intended retreating westward to Niagara, leaving the Indians to shift for themselves. Brant and Butler came into our prison together, and seemed friendly enough toward one another, although I suspected either would have delighted in cutting out the heart of the other. An Indian following them brought a lighted torch, which he stuck between the logs. Butler walked over to Parker and kicked him heavily in the ribs. With a cry of pain Parker rolled over and attempted to sit up; but he was too weak, and fell back and lay there moaning.

"A pretty subject for a barbecue! He won't live to get to Niagara. Better burn him to-night, while he's got life enough to kick and yell," remarked the fiend as he turned his attention to Boyd. He kicked at him, but Boyd, catching his foot, brought him heavily to the earth floor, whereat Brant smiled as if pleased. Butler sprang to his feet, his evil face flaming with passion, and half drew his sword as if to run the captive through, but as Boyd arose, folded his arms and stood looking him in the eye, changed his mind and struck him a heavy blow with his clenched fist between the eyes. As Boyd went down like a bullock, beneath this cowardly blow, I lost control of myself and sprang upon Butler.

With what fierce joy I drove my fingers in behind his windpipe and heard him make that peculiar gagging sound as his wet tongue came out over my hand. Brant stood quietly by and let me choke and shake him. I felt him quiver and knew he would be dead within a minute or two, but that was not enough. I felt that I must dash him to the ground, smash his head, mutilate him, crush all semblance of humanity out of his vile carcass. I swung him above my head and was about to bring him down, when, with a low word of command to the guard, Brant sprang upon me. The three, coupled with the weight of my victim, bore me to the ground, where they tried to break my grip upon Butler's throat. They tugged but in vain. I noted with joy that his face was now black, and that his eyes, protruding so horribly from their sockets, looked more like balls of clotted blood than eyes. Fifteen seconds more and his wicked spirit would be winging its way to its reward. I laughed at their futile efforts and hung on, when a tap from a war club in the hands of one of the guard, a blow I saw Brant signal for, knocked the strength and wits all out of me.

When I came to myself, Butler was lying on the floor over underneath the torch, the guard was working to resuscitate him, while Brant stood looking on. Dazed and half crazed as I was, my first impulse was to get at Butler again and I crawled in that direction. Brant, turning, saw me, and bending down caught me by the shoulder.

"Be quiet, Quedar!" he whispered. "You not be quiet, Captain Brant not be able to save me. You kill Butler, they feed you to dogs. Trust Thayendanega." Boyd, too, shook his aching head at me, and I lay down again. The guard then carried Butler out. He was gasping and choking as he went, and must have had a fear of me thereafter, for he did not come in again while I was confined there. Two hours later, he sent five ruffianly looking rangers, Beacraft among them, after Boyd and Parker.

Poor Boyd was greatly affected in parting from me. He supposed he was going to captivity among white men, and I to torture among Indians, but something told me that I should live longer than he. Parker was weak and delirious and babbled incoherently when I bade him good-bye. Then I turned to Boyd again.

"It is hard, Quedar," he said brokenly, tears of sympathy streaming from his bruised and blackened eyes. "Very hard to leave so noble a fellow as you to the mercies of savages. You have been the best friend I ever had, and I shall always remember you. I hope something will turn up that will save you, but I am fearful. Good-bye, Quedar! Good-bye! May God bless and keep you."

I said nothing more than good-bye, although it was on my tongue's tip to tell him I preferred taking my chances with red savages, to his with the white fiend he was in the power of. A merciful God spared us the knowledge at that sad parting of poor Boyd's awful end. I need not detail that tragedy here. Every reader of history knows how Butler took those two men in hand as soon as he had them in his own camp, questioned them fruitlessly as to Sullivan's plan of campaign, whipped them, reviled them, and finally turned them over to Little Beard, who, taking them back to his own town the next day, tortured them to death in most unspeakable ways.

No sooner had Boyd and Parker been taken away that night, than Brant came in, followed by six or eight of his guard.

"So you're going to roast me, captain?" said I. I felt that I must assume a brave front, even if I did not feel it. To be sure I had been cheered somewhat by his whispered words, but I was not yet certain that I was to escape, or if so, how.

"Quedar run gauntlet first. Then roast mebbe."

"You'll have to build a high fire captain, to roast me. I'll tell you what I'd rather you'd do: go outside and hunt up Beacraft—he's with your crowd, isn't he? Bring him and Walter Butler and that hulking brute McDonald. Turn 'em all loose in this room here with me barehanded and if I don't plaster these logs with parts of 'em—if I don't kill every last one of 'em, do with me what you will."

The chief shook his head, but his eyes glittered, and I fancied that he would have enjoyed the contest. An old Mohawk, one of his guard and a privileged character, here spoke up. "Quedar talk heap big. Him make heap big fight, too. Me like see it."

"You can bet your blanket, Little Aaron," I returned. I knew the old fellow, having met him many times at Okwaga, where he was head man of the Mohawks. He made no further comment, but a little later, the remainder of the guard went outside, he and Brant retiring to a farther corner of the cabin, where they talked some time in a low voice. Soon Brant arose and went out and Little Aaron coming over squatted down beside me. He looked at me keenly, said nothing, then arose again and replenished my small fire. He was a peculiar old fellow; being of few words, even for an Indian. He never smoked except at council fires, but he chewed—aye, literally ate tobacco.

"Quedar hold tongue?" he finally inquired.

"I think I can, Little Aaron. Try me and see."

"Quedar keep secret, no matter how much torture?"

I felt encouraged and ready to promise anything, yet could I? I meditated a little. It was death anyhow. I would keep it. "Yes, Little Aaron, if you'll promise me to get around and hatchet me before the thing has lasted too long, I'll keep mum."

Little Aaron bowed gravely, and I knew that he would keep his word. "Quedar give two word?" He held up two fingers.

"Yes, it may as well make two promises as one; it will be all the same in the end."

His head approached mine, and his tobacco laden breath almost choked me as he whispered, his long nose within an inch of mine: "Captain Brant, him glad Quedar choke White Skunk. All Mohawks glad. Quedar brave lad. Senekees all thirsty. Want drink blood White Oneida. Little Beard want eat heart."

"Speak Mohawk, I speak him," I interrupted, eager to hasten what was coming, and loath to wait his halting English. For some reason he would not change to Mohawk, but spoke more rapidly and also more smoothly.

"To-morrow's sun, Quedar be led out and tied to stake tree and hatchet test. Capt. Brant, Little Aaron, all Mohawks throw tomahawk. Mebbe knife, too. All taunt White Oneida. Call him skunk, woodchuck, rabbit, toad. Captain Brant worst all. No kill White Oneida. Cut him little mebbe. No kill. Then long gantlet troo ole stockade. Senekee squaws heap long gads—dog clubs, too, mebbe. All lick. Lick all same hell. Furder end gantlet mebbe ten Mohawk"—here he held up both hands—"all clubs, knives, prisoner strings. Mohawks jump. Strike at Quedar—no hit 'im. Fool Senekees. Quedar jump high like young buck. Strike. Yell all same debbil. Mohawks 'fraid. Let go. Quedar find two shootgun, sack corn, under roots Old Moke's oak, head Old Moke's glen."

I knew the place well. It was a large tree at the head of a gloomy ravine, some two miles north of Little Beard's town of Chenussio. Under this tree, Grahta or Old Smoke, the last and most historic high priest of the Seneca Sun superstition, sat nearly all the summer through, awaiting the tributes of food which his younger tribesmen brought him.

"Yes, I understand. I can make that all right, ahead of any buck in this crowd if I get a good start."

"Mohawks fix dat. Mohawks do all fer—white man's ecf in way." Here the old fellow stopped and sat eyeing me.

"If what?" I asked, wondering what was coming next.

"Quedar say he go 'way. Up 'long little lake over 'cross to Mohawk. Den Scoharie."

"What! You want me to desert the army?"

"Yeeah, Quedar no lead Town 'Stroyer Mohawk country den."

"Oh! I see! You must think I'm quite a fellow. You think I'm hired to do that, do you?" Then I communed with myself. "Well! It's a short cut home anyway, and I know Sullivan don't meditate any such move as that. I'm a dead man if I don't agree to it. I've never enlisted regularly anyway." Then I made answer aloud. "Yes, Little Aaron, I'll do it."

"Ugh! Good!" was all he said as he arose and went outside. He had not been long gone, when a younger Mohawk came in with a lotion of the blossom of the arnica or Indian tobacco plant. With this he bathed not only my bruised head, but my entire body. Soothed by the treatment and once more full of hope, I drew on my clothing and composed myself for sleep.

The next morning when I awoke it was cloudy and the cold north wind was sweeping up the Genesee from the big lakes. I looked out through my chink, and saw that every preparation had been made for a grand entertainment of which I was to be the chief attraction. A goodly portion of meat, fish, and Indian potatoes was sent in, and of this I ate all that I could crowd down, for I knew not when I might get another meal. Little Aaron came in as I was finishing, and offered me a swig of rum. Out of courtesy, I pretended to drink heartily, but the stuff ran down the outside rather than the inside of my neck, and it being dark in the cabin, this was not noticed. I do not believe in rum anyhow and at this time I needed all my wits. I was now ordered to strip to the waist. Foreseeing this event, I had secreted the buckskin amulet containing Edith's picture, which I generally wore about my neck, in the belt of my buckskin breeches. I noted with no little surprise, that some kind hand had removed my old worn footwear during the night, and put in its place a pair of heavy high laced moccasins together with a quantity of fawn skin for wrapping my feet. I put these on with great care, and announced my readiness.

My hands were now bound behind my back, and I was led out by a guard of about twenty Mohawks, many of whom I had known before the war, while on all sides were the hundreds of Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras I had known, traded with and lived among, while they were peaceful farmers. Now what a change. They were furious devils. Taunts of every conceivable name and nature came at me from every throat. The squaws, especially the older ones, were particularly venomous. One old Seneca crone, whom I had refused to trade with on my last trip through, because of her tricky ways, ran screaming along beside me, a veritable fury, a huge dog club in one hand, a knife and forked stick in the other. She informed me that she meant to knock me down, carve a choice bit from my breast, and roast and eat it.

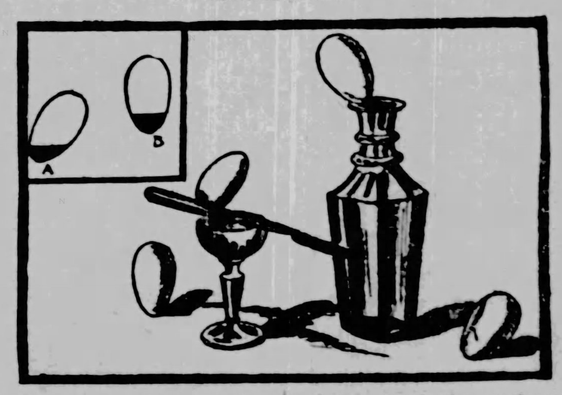
"Drop that club and get a gad, you she woodchuck, or you won't be allowed a crack at me in the gantlet," I called out to her in Seneca. Then I laughed as derisively as I could, and the squaw nearly went wild. There seemed dogs and squaws in plenty, although where they had come from, I did not know. I noted that the old stockade, extending to the south, had been newly watched and repaired. This formed an enclosed gantlet course, such as is sometimes erected where the victim, as in my case, is large and strong. I was now led to the torture tree, out opposite the cabin at the head of this course, a thrifty young oak having been limbed and peeled and horribly decorated for the occasion. I noted that the Mohawks seemed giving this entertainment with Brant as master of ceremonies. Only his trusted guard handled me.

As my wrists were tied to the stake, Brant stepped before me, and backing off began taunts which, if less vulgar, were certainly keener than any I had yet heard. This taunting speech he kept up for a full minute, and then taking from an attendant a bow and a bunch of arrows, he began shooting straight at my face. I pray God I may never have another such experience as that. My confidence in him and my strength of will enabled me to look him defiantly in the eye, even to make faces and laugh at him, but it did seem as if I could not hold my head still as the arrows came. "Zzz—tu-u-ung" buzzed the first, and quivered in the wood not an inch from my left ear, its shaft standing out well across my face. Then came its fellow over the other ear, its shaft touching the first. Then one at my crown and others following fast, until seven had encircled my head. He now threw his hatchet and that too struck between the arrows, its handle against my temple. A young warrior recovered it for him and he drove it again in the other side. Withdrawing it, he now gave place to others noted among the various tribes for their skill at such practice. Some threw knives, which were left quivering in the wood, but all hatchets were withdrawn.

I had thus far withstood this test in a manner that surprised myself, and was fast gaining confidence, when an incident had begun to hope would not occur, took place. Bounding Buck, a young and intensely excitable Onondaga, threw a large knife, which coming at my forehead, struck high, glanced off and went rattling among the fagots gathered for the burning, while the blood flew out over my face and breast. There was now a general tumult, and derisive epithets were hurled at him from all sides, while the squaws cast mud and gravel at him. He retired in great apparent discomfiture. Brant seemed considerably disturbed by this incident. "He dam fool Injun," he muttered, as he drew a bundle of fagots to my feet, that he might be high enough to examine my wound. It was bleeding freely and looked ghastly enough although in reality but a scratch. He reached behind him and Little Aaron, obedient to his request, handed him a huge quid of tobacco. This he crowded into the open cut. The smart was intense. "Look out for yourself! I'm going to kick," I whispered, and with that I sent him sprawling. He played his part well, scrambling to his feet in apparent fury, and dancing about me with a drawn knife, made as if to slice my ears. I kicked out vigorously, and a half dozen of his warriors threw themselves about my legs and crowded about me. As they did so, Brant made as if to slice off my right ear, but missed and

Curious Trick With an Egg.

How to Emulate the Example of Columbus



An egg, as has now been shown by an expert, can be made to occupy any desired position, says the New York Herald. First blow out its contents and then, but not until the interior is thoroughly dry, pour fine sand into the empty shell until it is about a quarter full. Finally cover the holes in the shell with white wax, so as to prevent any one from noticing that it has been tampered with. The egg can then be placed in any position. It is, however, always necessary to shake it a little, so that the sand may roll down to the bottom, as only thus can the proper equilibrium be maintained.

A different process is required if we desire, after the fashion of Columbus, to stand an egg on its end. First the blown-out egg must be filled with tiny grains of sealing wax. Then it must be placed in a warm stove with the end downward. As a result, the sealing wax will soon melt and form a solid mass with the grains of meal, and this mass, when it cools, will completely fill the lower part of the egg. The holes can then, as above explained, be covered with white wax.

fell against me, at the same time whispering: "Fight hard! Cut cords bymeby!" I kept struggling and wagging my head. Little Beard, half-crazed with drink, now came rushing up, flourishing his knife, and calling for one ear. Walter Butler, too drunk to walk straight, early as was the hour, called to them all to stand back while he sliced off my nose with his sword. At this instant, I felt the cords at my wrists loosen and a young buck whispered in my ear: "Run tree gauntlet! Jump rope 'tudder end!"

The second I was free, I threw my tormentors from me as I might have done so much straw. Butler in jumping backward caught his heel and sprawled on the ground, his sword flying yet farther back. As I caught it up Little Beard made a vicious knife thrust at me, and ripped my right arm well up on the shoulder. He also attempted to follow me, but the first sweep of the sword caught him through his prominent nose. Had he been six inches nearer me, his head must have been sliced clean off. As it was, the point of the weapon cut through gristle and bone, across both cheeks just below the eyes. I did not linger, but darted like an arrow down the gantlet enclosure, waving the keen blade about my head. The long row of squaws had left their positions on either side of the path prepared for me, and crowding forward to see the fun, were now huddled about the entrance. With the most blood-curdling yells I could utter, I bore down at them, and they scattered like chaff. One tall, agile young squaw (Little Abraham's Lucy), swung in behind me, and for a hundred yards struck me about the waist at every jump—the little water beech gad fetching blood at each stroke. She was a phenomenal runner, but she had no such incentive as those stinging strokes on my bare flesh gave me, and I soon distanced her.

And now at the end of the gantlet enclosure huddled the Mohawk guard. Could I place reliance on Thayendanega's word? Would they let me go through? The fence on either side was high, but had not I better get over it? No! I would not. Brant had been true to me thus far, and I would follow the program. My heart sank as I saw the crowd before me. Twenty-five if one, and all howling like wolves. No weapons were flourished, but a rope of twisted willow bark was stretched from one stockade to the other, and moved up and down as if to trip me. I ran as if intending to jump it, but stopping suddenly, cleft it with a blow of the sword. Then swinging my weapon as before, I cleared a path, and the open fields and woods were before me. I looked off over my right shoulder to the northwest and caught a glimpse of Beacraft and McDonald astride of horses and riding hard. They had rushed to horse at the torture tree, and rode down outside the stockade to see the fun when I was stopped, but the swiftness and the quickness with which I had broken through had surprised them. I was three hundred yards ahead of them, whereas they had expected to meet me. I did not believe they were gaining on me, for I was running faster than I ever had before. Time and again had I made two hundred yards and the return quicker than any pony in the Oneida camp, and now that my life was at stake, I could surely do better.

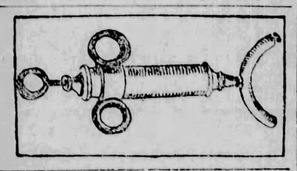
The wind was fairly whistling past my ears, and my long black hair stood out straight behind as I bounded down the first slope to the river's brink, and then ran south along the gravel. I was making for a slight bluff ahead, from which I hoped to take a header that should take me well out into the middle of the river, come up for a mouthful of air and dive again. My closest pursuer was Pocky Seth, a slim young Mohawk from the upper castle. Built like a greyhound and comparatively fresh, for I had run seven hundred yards, he kept well with me. Soon he began to gain and I was thinking of turning on him when between his clenched teeth I heard: "Canoe fifty yards ahead."

There it lay, half drawn up on the upper side of a little bar. Catching it up as I ran into the water, I threw myself into it and shot out into the open river just as Seth, catching his toe by accident or design, fell sprawling. The young Mohawks coming after fell over him, and for a space of fifteen seconds, there was such horse play as must have betrayed the deceit, had not the willows hidden Brant's young men from the horsemen on the plain above. Catching up the paddle, I bent to with a well, and had taken a dozen quick strokes, when glancing back I saw Beacraft aiming a rifle at me from the bluff above the willows. Without waiting to catch up my sword, I lunged over the side of the canoe and was so deep in the water that I did not hear the rifle crack. Indeed, I should not have known of its discharge had I not seen the smoking gun in the villain's hands as I came up and noted a jagged hole in the canoe's side as it danced lightly along down stream. Alternately rising and diving like a wounded duck, and swimming under water as much as I could, I finally made shallow water and the eastern shore, McDonald putting two pistol balls in the mud near my head as I crawled up the bank. Beacraft was reloading as rapidly as he could, but before he could shoot again I was speeding away across the plains, making for the low ridge that runs north and south, clear to Chenussio.

To be Continued.

GERMAN DEVICE FOR CLEANING TEETH

Below is illustrated a new German device for cleaning the teeth, for which a patent has lately been granted to Adam Schneider, of Berlin. This appliance is somewhat similar to a syringe, and is used not only for dislodging particles of food which have become wedged in between the teeth, but also for treating the teeth and gums with any cleansing liquid. An ordinary syringe is used, to the discharge end of which is fitted a semi-circular tube corresponding in shape to the row of teeth, the tube being perforated at intervals for the discharge of the liquid. To cleanse the teeth the tube is placed either outside or inside the rows of teeth or between them, and the mouth of the user being closed, the



piston is pressed inward, so that the mouth wash or disinfecting fluid is forced with considerable pressure into the hollows and cavities and so dislodges the remnants of food and impurities. The inventor states that by withdrawing the piston the liquid can again be taken into the syringe and used repeatedly, until the work is complete, or if only water is being used it is easy to refill the cleaner from a tumbler. A screw cap is placed at the end of the tube, which may be removed for inserting a curved brush to clean the interior of any impurities which may have been drawn through the perforations.

Once Again.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going milking, sir," she said.
"May I go long?" he asked of her.
"There's one calf there already, sir."
—Chicago News.

In a Nutshell.

New York Times.

Mr. Shepard talks about the rehabilitation of the Democratic party, but Mr. Croker thinks only of the perpetuation of Tammany's power through the election of its candidate.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 93, Kokomo, Ind.

Piecing.

That's a word which may not be in the dictionary in this sense of its use, but which is in very common use in some sections of the country. "She's always piecing" they say of the woman who runs to the cupboard at irregular hours and eats a piece of pie, cake, or some other dainty. This irregular eating is one of the chief causes of dyspepsia and "weak" stomach.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are completely cured by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the supply of rich, pure blood, and gives the body vitality and vigor.

"A year ago I was feeling very badly," writes Mrs. Lizzie Abrams, of 158 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. "Had a very poor appetite and when I sat down at the table I could not eat, but would have to go away without even tasting the food. Chancing to hear from a friend who used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' for a disease similar to mine, I thought I would give the medicine a trial, and I can hardly express the benefit received from it. The first dose seemed to do me good. My appetite returned and I was able to eat heartily. I have improved so much since taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I do not look like the same person. Am to-day well and strong—the result of taking six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

The Blade has received the following new issues from the publishers named:

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

Kim, by Rudyard Kipling, is a story, but without a plot, and without love. But it is a wonderful picture of India and its native people—better than any writer has ever given.

Etiquette for All Occasions, by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, is the latest and best guide to good form and good manners.

From The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The Fall of the Curtain, by Howard Begbie, a new English writer. It is an English story, with a sensational plot, and strongly written.

A Fearsome Riddle, by Max Ehrman, reads like a recital of actual events, and is an unique and out of the ordinary novel.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., 426-428 West Broadway, New York:

Talks With Great Workers, by Orison Swett Marden, is a series of personal interviews with men who have achieved success through their own efforts.

Four new books have been added to the excellent What Is Worth While series. They are: God's Sunlight, Standeth God Within the Shadow, The Summer Gathering, and Wherefore Dildst Thou Doubt?

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th Street, New York:

Life On the Stage, by Clara Morris, the greatest emotional actress of her time. It is a delightful volume, with many reminiscences of charming and famous people.

Mother Goose, in a new edition, illustrated by W. W. Denslow, will be a charming holiday present for the little ones.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

Teddy: Her Daughter, is by Anna Chapin Ray, whose "Teddy" books have won a favor her joyous and wholesome stories deserve. She has written this story relating to the charming McAllister family, in which the fascinating Teddy's daughter, Betty, is the center of attraction.

Joy and Strength is a companion volume to Daily Strength for Daily Needs, and like its predecessor, it contains selections from writers of many countries and centuries.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:

The above firm have brought out a number of new volumes for young people, which are excellent. They are: In the Days of William the Conqueror, by Eva March Tappan; The Story of the Cid, by Calvin Dill Wilson; Betty Seldon, Patriot; With Washington in the West—these two being revolutionary stories; A Boy of Old Japan, by E. Van Bergen; A Twelfteth Century Boy, by Margaret Glentworth. Other pleasant books in this library are My Friend Jim, by Martha James; Randy's Winter, by Amy Brooks; Only Dollie, by Nina Rhoades; Lucy, in Fairy Land, by Sophie May; Boy Donald and His Chum, by Penn Shirley; and Jessica's Triumph, by Grace LeBaron. The volumes are well illustrated, and each and all are of a character to delight boy and girl readers.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Outcasts tells of two animals, a dog-wolf and buffalo bull. Out on the Montana prairie these two meet and became companions, and it is their conversations and wanderings, in which is depicted their characters, which the author, W. A. Fraser, has made so readable.

A Son of Satsuma, by Kirk Monroe, is a story for boys, dealing with one of the most romantic episodes in the history of our country—the negotiating of a treaty by Commodore Perry with Japan.

From the Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

The Making of a Marchioness, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, is a very pleasant English story.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

By the author of Elizabeth and Her German Garden is the novel called The Benefactress, a book which has more substance and depth than the confessions of the merry Elizabeth. It is one that lovers of good fiction will enjoy.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Life Everlasting is an address upon the subject of the life to come, delivered by Mr. John Fiske, in Sanders theatre, Cambridge, in what is known as the Ingersoll lectures on the Immortality of Man, given under the auspices of Harvard university.

From Brentano's, 23 Union Square, New York:

Annie Deane, by A. F. Slade, is a pathetic story of "a wayside weed," the life history of a "nobody," but is clothed in such beauty of language and treated with such delicacy and feeling that the book is a notable addition to recent fiction.

From the Saalfield Pub. Co., Akron, O.:

Jingleman Jack is a jolly old Jack-of-all-Trades, who, after mastering the various callings, the crafts and the trades of the town, concludes to write them up for the benefit of his young friends. This book is an excellent juvenile and combines merry thoughts with knowledge between its gay covers. The verses are by James O'Dea, and the pictures by Harry Kennedy.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

The exports of Canada have increased from $106,440,244 in 1895 to $195,641,836 in 1901.

Greenland is one of the very few countries where infectious diseases are unknown.

At Salta, in Argentina, a list of boys and girls who have failed to attend school is published in the newspapers.

A Munich publisher has issued a work in two parts on the oldest, biggest and otherwise most remarkable trees in Bavaria.

In "Ye Olde Seven Stars" Inn, Manchester boasts the oldest public house in all England. It has been licensed for 550 years.

The membership of fraternal organizations in the United States and Canada, according to a compilation of last reports, is 5,722,016.

It has been decided by the Kansas Supreme court that opening a window screen contitutes a "burglarious breaking within the meaning of the law."

Among the pets of the Sultan of Morocco are seven lions. These he permits to range the courtyards of the palace at night, to act as guards to the royal harem.

TURKEY DARE NOT RESIST CAILLARD'S SQUADRON

Sultan's Agents Kept Wires Hot With Messages of Acceptance.

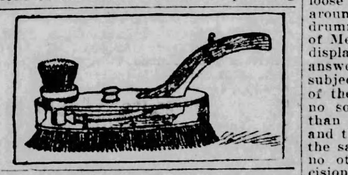
Paris, Nov. 2.—The dispatch of Admiral Caillard's squadron from Toulon to Turkey waters has already had its effect. The French foreign office this morning received a telegram from M. Bapst, councillor of the French legation at Constantinople announcing that the sultan yesterday sent him a message accepting all the French claims, including the Lorando claim.

The porte also telegraphed to the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, notifying him that the Lorando claim had been settled an dthat the sultan had signed an ivade accepting the figure fixed by France for the payment of the claim. M. Delcasse consulted with President Loubet, the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and M. De Lanessan. He afterward had another conference with M. Waldeck-Rousseau. It is understood the French government also will demand an understanding that Turkey will not renew the recent interference with the diplomatic mailbags.

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from Rome says that the second division of the Italian Mediterranean squadron has started for Turkey, with the object, it is said, of counter-balancing the French naval demonstration.

BLACKING BRUSH WITH A RESERVOIR

Liquid blacking is much more convenient to apply to the boots or shoes than the solid blacking put up in tin boxes, but most of the devices for handling it hitherto produced are not very easy to manipulate, the common practice being to apply the liquid with a sponge attached to the end of a wire inserted in the cork of the bottle. Then the polishing



brush must be used to apply a permanent finish to the coating. Ellis S. G. Lewis, of Perkinston, Miss., believes that his combination liquid holder and brush will prove a practical idea for its purpose, a picture of the invention being presented herewith. In using the brush the whole bottle of polish is poured into the reservoir at the top, and the screw cap replaced. At the upper side of the handle, within convenient reach of the thumb, will be noticed a projecting rod, which extends downward through the handle and controls the spring valve through which the liquid is discharged to the bristles. A slight pressure on the end of the knob, with the brush tilted on end or with the dauber down, allows the liquid to flow into the small chamber and thence to the bristles. It is then an easy matter to cover the shoe with the blacking from the moistened bristles and finish the work with the polisher.

LACONICS FROM PUCK.

NOWADAYS.

She (in a whisper)—That little man we are passing is Robertson Stunter. He was one of the best known authors in the country once.

"Strange I don't remember him."

"But that was three or four months ago."

PROSTRATED.

First Fly—Come quick, mother! Sister has been drinking some of that poison they tried to fool us with.

Second Fly—Oh! Where is she?

"She's on the ceiling in a dead faint."

SIC TRANSIT.

Clara (examining new triumphs of dentistry in John's mouth)—Why, John, they're temporary fillings!

John—Yes, dear; temporary fillings in temporary teeth in a temporary man. What's the use of putting anything permanent into a mouth 45 years old?

READY FOR EMERGENCIES.

"What are you doing, dear?"

"I'm making some mince pies according to your mother's own recipe."

"All right. I'll have some dyspepsia remedy made up according to my father's own recipe."

ANYTHING FOR A CHANGE.

Captain—What's that gang of passengers cheering for? Don't they know the ship's sinking?

"That's why they're cheering, captain. Every one of them has been seasick for a week!"

PARALYSIS AND COFFEE.

Symptoms Disappear When Drug Is Abandoned.

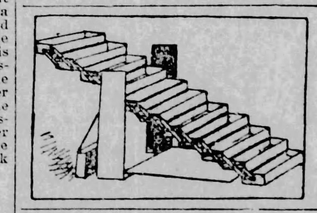
"Tea and coffee were forbidden by my physician, for I had symptoms of paralysis, and it was plain that the coffee was the cause of the trouble. I began using Postum Food Coffee and am now a steady advertisement for Postum. The old symptoms of paralysis disappeared in a very brief time after I began the use of Postum and quit the use of coffee. Do not use my name publicly, if you please."

—— Morrow, O. The above name can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Coffee is such a direct poison to the nerve centers of many highly organized people that it produces all sorts of disorders, from stomach and bowel troubles, palpitation of the heart, kidney troubles, etc., etc., up to more intricate nervous diseases, such as paralysis. The way to keep well is to leave off coffee or any nerve destroyer of that sort, and use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct rebuilder of the nerve centers. Sure and well defined improvement in health will follow this course, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

NEWEST SAMPLE CASE FOR DRUMMERS

Unless a drummer is careful in packing his cases some sample which he wants to put his hand on quickly will be mislaid, and in the hunt for it the prospective buyer's time is wasted and possibly the sale may be lost. Then, too, no merchant likes to have his office littered up with boxes of samples and loose articles, which must be strewn around in order to show the goods the drummer carries. Thomas M. Bendall, of Memphis, Tenn., has an idea that his display case, illustrated herewith, will answer all the salesman's needs without subjecting him to any of the discomforts of the old style of case. The drummer no sooner enters the merchant's office than he has his entire line on display and the man will be very apt to glance the samples over out of curiosity, if for no other reason. The instant the decisions are made the drummer can tilt his trays together and shut the case, with no delay in packing, and consequently no chance for the buyer to change his mind and countermand a reluctant order. The case is simple in construction, being formed of a series of light wood trays, with thin metal strips pivoted at the ends and crossed to project the trays in step-ladder form or shut them up in a vertical pile. As the frame



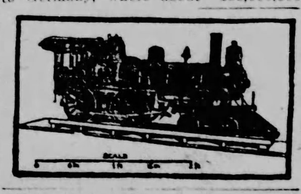
is pivoted near the top of the case the trays are supported in a slanting row, the whole set being controlled by moving the top tray in either direction. When piled up vertically the sides of the case inclose the trays, and the handle at the top affords a means of carrying it conveniently.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ALCOHOL-FUEL LOCOMOTIVE

While small alcohol motors have been in use for some time, it is only lately that engineering skill has succeeded in constructing a satisfactory alcohol locomotive, says the New York Herald. The invention must be looked upon as a boon to Germany, where about 100,000,000



gallons of alcohol are distilled annually from potatoes alone.

From a technical and commercial standpoint the alcohol motor begins to receive more favorable notice, because it shows decided advantages over others—the petroleum motors, for instance. The alcohol is changed from its fluid into gaseous form, and after being mixed with atmospheric air is ignited by an electric spark, so that open flame and smoke are avoided. There is no residue favoring the formation of rust, and the process is absolutely odorless. By and by inebriates may be carried to the police station in automobiles driven by King Alcohol.

An Easily Effected Loan.

Biggs—I wonder why some people are always borrowing trouble?

Diggs—Probably because it isn't necessary to put up any collateral.—Chicago News.

Jealous of Star-Eyed Goddess.

In showing a distrlination to sing in Louisville Mme Calve may have suddenly developed an intense jealous feeling because of the star-eyed goddess of reform. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FIELD FOR SCIENTISTS

Discoveries by the Fish Commission in Porto Rico.

Porto Rico is proving to be an interesting field for the scientists in the employ of the government. They have already discovered much that is new in plant and animal life on this island. The United States fish commission has been particularly forward in this work, and as a result has just issued a series of five bulletins on the subject of some Porto Rican fishes until recently unknown to science, says the Washington Star.

One of these bulletins describes two new fresh water leeches from Porto Rico one of them, "Blanchard's leech," being of a bright crimson on the back and a light orange color on the under surface. This leech is short and thick, measuring about fifty-three millimeters in length.

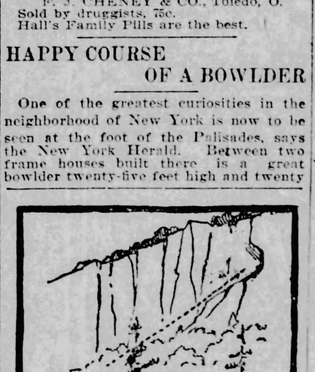
The second, which has thus far received no English name, is very large, nearly four inches in length. The colors of this leech are arranged in stripes of yellow, red, ash, black, olive and brown.

Another bulletin deals with 150 or more sea crabs, shrimps, etc., many of which are new, and ranging in color from a screaming crimson to dull gray. One of the new crabs is of a bright turquoise blue, another a pale rose pink, while a third reminds one of a majolica pitcher. Others bear calico patterns, which are simply stunning.

Bulletin numbered 461 is, perhaps, the most interesting, as it describes a certain class of crustaceans, which seems to be intermediate between shrimps and lobsters. The eyes of these little crayfish are not set in their heads, but grow on the end of long stalks sprouting forth from either side of the head. The limbs of these strange creatures resemble tooth brushes being covered with a growth of something akin to hair.

The last two of the series to be mentioned describe a world of new and strange life, gathered from the sea bottoms around the island.

The Smithsonian Institution received recently a number of specimens of bird and animal life from Mona Isle, a



strange rock-bound island off the coast of Porto Rico, on which the government has just erected a light house.

Mona Island is of limestone formation, and is literally honeycombed with caves, some of which are almost as large as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and full of the most wonderful stalagmites and stalactites.

The island has a peculiar fauna of its own. The accompanying picture is from a snap shot photograph of one of the enormous iguana lizards of that island. These lizards are very much larger than those of Cuba and Mexico.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HAPPY COURSE OF A BOWLDER

One of the greatest curiosities in the neighborhood of New York is now to be seen at the foot of the Palisades, says the New York Herald. Between two frame houses built there is a great bowlder twenty-five feet high and twenty

feet wide, which fell from a great height at the top of the Palisades, and sweeping down the front of the cliffs, uprooted big trees, tore up tons of loose stone and cut a wide swath the entire distance. Finally, after zigzagging from one side to the other, it rolled in between two frame houses and stopped there.

The people were asleep in the houses when the rock started. They had barely time to make their escape when it made its appearance at their front doors. They are now thanking their lucky stars that the enormous stone did not hit one of the buildings.

Unmerited Punishment.

She was a little Cambridge girl, and not very well acquainted with school discipline. One day she was discovered whispering, and the teacher sent her to an anteroom to meditate on the enormity of her offence. When she was again permitted to join her classmates, the teacher asked, "What were you saying to the girl next to you when I caught you whispering?" The little culprit hung her head for a moment and then replied, "I was only telling her how nice you looked in your new dress."

"Well, that—yes—I know—but we must—the class in spelling will please stand up."—Boston Herald.

Depends on Revolution.

In Venezuela it is a wise woman who knows what revolution she is the daughter of.—Detroit Tribune.

FARMS IN THE WEST

No rocks, no stumps, easy to cultivate; the richest soil that will grow every kind of grain and fruit. Wheat grown on land worth $30 an acre, yielding 30 bushels, now selling for 65c a bushel. Corn yielding 30 bushels, 25c. Send for a free sample of The Corn Belt, an illustrated paper which tells all about it. Address

THE CORN BELT, 209 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Lime on Land.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of your readers please inform me on the subject of spreading lime on poor land for the purpose of bringing it up to a good quality. A kiln to make 5,000 or 6,000 bushels of slacked lime will cost about $130 to $150, ready to haul from the kiln on to the land. Is that too much to spend (besides the hauling) for the results that ought to be realized from that amount of lime? Any information that can be given will be gladly received.—J. R. D., Grosses, Va.

Collar Galls.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the best way of treating collar galls?—W. C., Atca, O.

For the treatment of collar galls, keep the collars clean by the free use of soap and warm water, and be particular to see that they are properly fitted to the neck. A good, cooling, soothing application is made of sugar of lead, one ounce; sulphate zinc, six drachms; rain water, one quart; mix and apply with a sponge two or three times a day.

That Well.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C. R. K., in reply to his inquiry concerning how to purify the water in his well, contained in The Blade of October 3, to remove the poplar tubing, which is doubtless blue poplar instead of yellow, which, no doubt, is the entire cause of the trouble. —R. E. Waverly, Ill.

Founder.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 3-year-old horse that was foundered a few weeks ago. He is very lame in the fore feet. What is the remedy?—J. W., tica, Va.

Acute laminitis, more popularly known among horsemen as founder, if not subdued in the primary stages by prompt and efficient treatment, is almost certain to ruin all hopes for the future usefulness of the animal. The common termination of all cases that are neglected or imprudently treated is that the patient becomes a hopeless cripple for life, of no use whatever except to do slow work on the farm. Medical treatment at this late day will therefore not be likely to do much good. Take off the shoes, remove all superfluous horn, have a shoe with a wide web carefully adjusted with as few nails as possible. Apply pads around the coronet, immediately above the hoof, and keep them wet with cold water. Feed a laxative diet. Later on, when the increased heat is subdued, apply blisters around the coronet and give the patient a long rest, with absolute freedom from work.

Maple Flavor.

Editor Farmstead:—Seeing a request in your paper for making syrup with the maple flavor, here is the one I use, and find it good. Take one dozen clean corn cobs, and boil 2 or 3 hours in a gallon of water, then take out and strain the water. Put in it 50 cents' worth of brown sugar and cook down till it suits the maker. This is supposed to make a gallon of syrup when done.—Subscriber, Albany, Ore.

To Banish Fleas.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some one tell me a remedy for destroying fleas? We have been bothered with them for three years and can not get rid of them.—C. D., Goodland, Ind.

Weak Legged Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—I have some White Leghorn chickens that are weak in the legs. What can I do for them? We feed bran and meal in the morning and corn at night.—Anxious, Mayville, N. Y.

Feed them green bone, a small amount daily. If you have not a bone-cutter, take a sharp hatchet, and shave down the bone, cutting it into bits small enough for them to digest easily. A small lump of copperas in their drinking water for a few days is excellent in connection with the bone.

HELPING THE FARMERS.

What the Department of Agriculture Is Doing for Them.

Dr. H. J. Webber went west this year to superintend the experiments which the United States department of agriculture has started in the selection of higher grade corns. We believe that by careful selection of seed, carried out in a way which would be practicable to the ordinary farmer, it will be possible to gradually increase the quality and quantity of corn produced per acre, which, of course is an exceedingly valuable thing. Mr. Webber is also giving a good deal of attention to the production of corns for special purposes, especially bearing in mind balancing corn as a food ration, increasing the nitrogen content, etc. Some success has also been gained in the production of a special hominy corn. He then went south to carry out extensive selections of cottons of better and longer staple, and with special purposes in view, as suggested to us by cotton manufacturers and growers. This work has been meeting with unusual success for the short time it has been going on. Mr. Webber also went down to Florida, to look over our work at the tropical gardens, where we are carrying on some extensive plant breeding, and as climatizing work with a special view of producing hardy citrus plants, oranges, limes, etc.

William A. Orton has been working mainly in the cotton areas of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that general region, including the sea islands. He has been making extensive tests of resistant to the wilt. The plants produced from this seed will grow on soil where ordinary cottons cannot possibly thrive. He has also made a successful start in securing resistant cowpeas and watermelons. These are able to withstand the diseases which make their cultivation almost impossible at the present time. Some very successful work has been carried on this year with the "little Peach," by M. B. Waite, both in western New York and in Michigan, as has been noted in these columns. The cause of the trouble he believes, has been found. In Virginia he carried on extensive experiments for the prevention of bitter rot of the apple which caused such an immense loss in the country last year. He worked also with the soft rot of the peach, caused by the foreign monilia and new points were found in all these cases. Full reports will be published later. I may also add that C. F. Shear recently made a preliminary survey of the cranberry areas, especially in New Jersey. It is our intention, if funds are available, to make a special study of cranberry diseases with a view of finding profitable remedies for them.

HOGS AND STEERS.

How a Man Made $409 Profit Off Fifty Young Hogs.

Every winter S. M. Quaw, of Marathon county, Wis., stall feeds 50 to 75 steers, says T. W. Ciark, in the American Agriculturist. Last year he tried an experiment. He bought 50 steers and 50 shotes. The shotes were allowed to run at will among the steers. The steers did not hurt the pigs. The pigs did not hurt the steers. Not a single kernel of grain or feed of any kind was given to the pigs. The steers were fed corn in high mangers out of reach of the hogs, which were merely allowed the privilege of rooting over the excrements from the steers. When the steers were fat, the hogs were fat and were sold at the same time.

The hogs brought $400 more than was paid for the shotes. The pigs gained $8 each and proved that there is $8 worth of available nutriment wasted every time a steer is stall fed without hogs. No doubt there are hundreds of thousands of steers fed alone and millions of money wasted for want of hogs. If it is desired to reduce farm economy to the last possible equation, it will be necessary to keep a flock of poultry to scratch behind the hogs. Mr. Quaw is a wealthy manufacturer, but finds time to make money in raising stock.

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

All Arrangements Made for the International Show at Chicago.

Now that the entry list has closed for the second International Live Stock exposition to be held at the Union Stock Yards, in Chicago, Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th, inclusive, General Manager Skinner and his entire staff are engaged in the work of preparing the actual details of the greatest live stock exhibition that has ever been held in the world. This latter claim of the promoters of the big show is substantiated in the actual records of the live stock exhibitions that have been given in this and other countries, and the preparations are being made with that fact in view. The great, handsome new building constructed during the summer has been completed and provides luxurious and splendid accommodations for hundreds of head of fine cattle. It is a brick and steel structure, 600 feet in length and 250 feet in width, with immense skylights and complete ventilating equipment and beneath the brick floor is a complete system of modern drainage. Between the rows of stalls which are being provided for fine cattle will be promenades 18 feet wide giving the visitors ample opportunity to view each exhibit. This gives the entire space to the cattle branch of the exposition, with the large new building of last year for the hogs and sheep, and the handsome Dexter pavilion will be used exclusively for the display of horses.

Each class has been filled to the limit and it is estimated that there is 50 per cent increase over last year in the number of entries, filling classes aggregating 25 per cent over the original catalogue. These specimens are coming from all parts of the country and keen interest is manifested everywhere as is shown by the publications in the foreign press of current and frequent articles referring to the exposition and the general representation that will be made from these countries. Although the entries closed Oct. 15, it will be some little time before the lists are compiled with the full degree of accuracy, as many entries were returned for correction, others are permitted to come from a distance following telegraphic filing within the prescribed time, and in one or two instances a brief extension has been granted to meet emergencies.

One of the most important features of the exposition and its popularity is the concession of rates made by the railroads. The round trip rate of one fare plus $2.00 from all parts of the country is more liberal than given for the Pan-American exposition or the World's Fair denotes the tremendous scope and influence of the International Live Stock exposition. The railroad agents in every line are being supplied with full information concerning the dates and arrangements for this rate, and in turn are giving the information to all who are interested. The attitude of the Canadian government has been one of co-operation with the United States in aiding this great educational and splendid exhibition. The United States department of agriculture recently announced the waiver of quarantine restrictions as concerning Canadian live stock brought to Chicago for exhibition purposes, and this week the Canadian government, through Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture for the Dominion, authorized the same provisions as relating to the return of the live stock across the Canadian frontier. This is the same arrangement as made with the live stock at the Pan-American exposition and will be a great relief and benefit to the Canadian exhibitors.

The National Live Stock Association will establish headquarters at the Great Northern hotel in Chicago, Nov. 1st, and Secretary Chas. F. Martin will remain in Chicago until after the close of the exposition. The fifth annual convention, to be held during the week of the big show, is expected to be the most important in the history of the organization and resulting in great benefits to the live stock industry of America.

Salt the Cow.

Give a little salt each day, the amount depending upon what the cow can use. Usually this varies from one to two tablespoonfuls. The salt increases the flow of saliva and consequently should be given with the feed, for then it will be instrumental in aiding digestion.

Size in Horses.

The man who breeds horses on the farm must avoid the competition of the ranchman, and he must do it by the excellence of its products, says the National Stockman. Size is one of the important points of a high selling horses nowadays. Quality counts for more than it ever did, but a small horse of good quality will not sell like a good sized one of the same quality. No breeder should sacrifice style and soundness for size, nor is it necessary to do so. There are good big horses of the various types of classes to be had.

The Snow Apple.

Perhaps the most interesting and popular apple on this continent is the snow apple or la belle fameuse of the Canadian habitan. It is learned from "Country Life" that this apple has been known in the lower St. Lawrence valley since 1650. What is still more interesting, the apple can be reproduced from the seed, whereas the improved apples revert to the wildings from which they sprang, when the seed is planted. The snow apple must have been a wilding and the seed probably came from France soon after the French settled on the lower St. Lawrence. The wide distribution of this fruit, especially in Canada, is largely owing to the fact it "comes true," as a rule, from the seed. Some of the seedlings have shown slight variations and have received new names.

The San Jose Scale.

In case of very badly infested trees,

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS Largest Nursery. FRUIT Book free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

either grub them out and burn, or cut the tops off closely, and thoroughly wash the trunks and main branches with whale oil soap at the rate of 2 pounds per gallon of water, as soon as possible. The latter part of March or early in April, before the buds open, all the suspicious trees should be thoroughly sprayed with 15 to 20 per cent solution of kerosene and water. A good combination kerosene and water spray pump should be used for this purpose and the work should be done during a bright, calm day when possible.

To Tighten Tires.

Don't go to the blacksmith to have him tighten the wagon tires, but get some raw linseed oil and a pan of sheet iron 3 feet long, 4 inches wide and 6 inches deep. Fill the pan half full of oil and when it boils soak each wheel until it will hold no more of the oil. This is cheaper than going to the blacksmith, and there is no danger of dishing your wheels.

A Pleasure of Memory.

Drollechon bought a phonograph and insisted upon his mother-in-law having her voice registered by the instrument.

As the good woman refused, he added, maliciously:

"Oh, come, now, just for a few words. You can't think how much pleasure it will give me to hear your voice—when you are gone!"—Le Figaro.

Sent Free to Men.

Free Trial Package of this New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute.

A. E. ROBINSON, M.D., C.M., Medical Director.

They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 1139 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employ

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Knights of Pythias.

"What was the origin of the Knights of Pythias, and why were they so named?"—H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.

The Knights of Pythias were organized in 1864, the first lodge being at Washington, D. C. It is a fraternal order, with life insurance features. To typify the feeling of brotherhood that should exist among the members, the ritual was based on the old Greek story of Damon and Pythias. They were two Greeks of Syracuse, who were close friends. Pythias was condemned to death by Dionysius the Elder. He asked to be released temporarily to arrange his affairs, promising to procure a friend to take his place and suffer his punishment if he should not return. Damon offered himself as the substitute, and Pythias was allowed to depart. Before the time set for the execution Pythias returned, and Dionysius was so struck with the noble friendship existing between the two men that he set both free.

No License.

"Does the government issue a license giving a person the right to sell whisky at retail?"—B. B., Devizes, Kan.

No. The national government imposes a special yearly tax on all who sell liquor at retail, but it does not carry the right to sell if the state does not permit the sale. The dealer acquires no right as against the state law, or any municipal regulation. When he pays the tax, the dealer gets a receipt from the collector of internal revenue, stating that the special tax is paid. It is not a license.

McKinley's Children.

"Did President McKinley have any children?"—J. E. C., Evalin, N. C.

In The Blade of September 26, we printed a life of McKinley, in which the facts were given. He had two daughters—Katie, born in 1871, and Ida, born in 1873, both of whom died in early childhood.

Deserters.

If a man enlists in the United States army for a term of three years and deserts before the time has expired, will he be liable to be arrested and tried after the three years have expired, or will he be free of all charges?"—J. . C., Evalin, N. C.

Nothing can save him from the penalty of desertion, if he is caught. That the time of enlistment expires does not remove the charge.

A Trust Question.

"In a conversation with a friend, he claimed that there were some things controlled by trusts that enabled the manufacturer to make 100 per cent on the money invested—for instance, the steel trust. I claimed and do claim that manufacturers get only a small margin on their money invested, and also that competition regulates prices; and this I believe to be true. He claimed that there is no way to find out how much is made, or, in other words, what per cent manufacturers make on their capital or money invested. He also claimed that the great steel trust has furnished Russia steel for less money than they would sell it for in the United States."—R. M. M., Bonita, Tex.

It is difficult for an outsider to tell exactly what profit a business makes. Can you tell what per cent profit the largest merchant in your town makes per year? Can you tell whether the nearest cotton compress is making or losing money, and how much? However, it is easy to approximate the cost of making steel. The cost of pig iron is known and of coke and coal, the wages paid, and cost of transportation. These are big items in steel manufacture. It is certain that nothing like 100 per cent profit is made in any large manufacturing enterprise. The cotton mills of Fall River, the largest in the United States, have made, within the past decade, from 4 to 7 per cent profit on their capital stock. This is a fair example.

The steel trust does not control all the mills in the country—only a little more than half the entire number. Competition regulates prices in steel as in everything else. As to selling steel lower abroad than here, it is probable it has been done; but this is often done by manufacturers to get rid of surplus stock, in order to keep their men employed all the time. The steel business is peculiar in this—when the plant starts, it runs day and night, Sunday and week-day, until the furnaces and converters give out, and have to be relined. If a surplus of steel rails is on hand, it is better to sell them at a low price, even at cost, than to shut down the mills. Every retail merchant in our cities gets rid of his surplus stock each year by selling it off at a low rate, rather than carry it over.

Henry George.

"What eminent American political economist advocated the municipal ownership of land?"—M. L., Springvale, Me.

We know of no eminent American political economist who advocated the municipal ownership of land. Henry George advocated the single tax idea which in effect meant the confiscation by the state of all land.

Weather Stations.

"How many weather bureau stations are there in the United States?"—B. M. S., Mill Village, Pa.

According to the latest report of the weather bureau, there were in the service in 1900 170 paid and about 2,600 voluntary stations.

Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

"What famous massacre was described by Guizot and Dumas?"—R. E. J., Springvale, Me.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew commenced on the night of August 23, 1752 It was estimated that over 50,000 Protestants were murdered in France during the outbreak of fanaticism. The massacre was instigated by Catherine de Medicis, the mother of Charles IX of France.

Die Wacht am Rhein.

"Who wrote the national song of Protestant Germany, and what is the title?"—N. R., Springvale, Me.

The national song of Germany was composed by Max Schneckenburger in 1840. Schneckenburger was an obscure Swabian merchant, who never wrote or published more than this one song. The music was composed by Carl Wilhelm in 1854.

Impeachment of a Representative.

"If a member of the House of Representatives is impeached, what body would be the impeacher?"—M. A. R., Youngsville, Pa.

Members of the House of Representatives are not subject to impeachment. They are liable to be expelled for violation of their oath, or for offenses against the laws of the United States. The House has jurisdiction over its own members.

Epicurus.

"What Greek philosopher made pleasure the end and aim of life, yet himself lived abstemiously?"—L. H., Springvale, Maine.

Epicurus, the founder of the Epicurean school of philosophers, lived in the fourth century, B. C. His doctrine was that pleasure and happiness was the supreme good, but he qualified this by teaching that temperance is necessary to the enjoyment of pleasure.

Cornwallis' Surrender.

"What time of the day on Oct. 19, 1781, did Cornwallis surrender Yorktown, and at what time of night did the news reach Philadelphia?"—F. Z., Belle River, Ill.

The formal surrender of Cornwallis took place at 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 19, 1781. The news of the surrender was carried to Philadelphia by Lieutenant Colonel Tilghman, who reached the city at midnight of Oct. 23.

The Majority.

"Please give the correct majority in the following: On October 26, 1901, an election was held in Clay county, W. Va., for the purpose of voting bonds for public improvements. This is the result: For bonds, 810 votes; against bonds, 305 votes. The law requires three-fifths of all the votes necessary for bonds to carry. Now the question is—what is the majority?"—B. F. M., Clay Center, W. Va.

The total vote cast was 1175. It requires a three-fifths vote to carry. Three-fifths of 1175 is 705. Hence the majority was as much as 810 votes exceeded the 705, which is 115.

Abelard.

"What medieval theologian wrote the most famous love letters?"—E. G., Sanford, Me.

Abelard, a philosopher and theologian of the eleventh century, who wrote the famous letters to Heloise.

Alexandre Dumas.

"What popular French author produced forty novels in a single year?"—B. T., Springvale, Me.

Alexander Dumas. But he did worse than this. He wrote forty-two novels and a drama in the year 1868, and not all of them were bad.

Thoreau.

"Please give a sketch of D. H. Thoreau, with a list of his best writings."—W. T. K., Philadelphia, Tenn.

Henry David Thoreau was born at Boston in 1817 and died at Concord, Mass., in 1862. He graduated at Harvard in 1837. He was the founder of the so-called Concord School of Philosophy. His best known books are: "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers;" "Walden; or, Life in the Woods;" "Excursions in Field and Forest," "Cape Cod," and "A Yankee in Canada." He was also a frequent contributor to the magazines.

Naturalizing Women.

"How can a foreign-born woman, without marriage become an American citizen?"—S. C. P., Springfield, Ill.

A woman can be naturalized the same as a man, by taking out naturalization papers. Instances are not uncommon where this is done.

Class Hatred.

"Was the statement that Czolgosz made in the electric chair—'I killed the President because he was the enemy of the working people, the good working people'—an anarchistic doctrine? If it was, did or did not W. J. Bryan preach the identical same doctrine when he declared in nearly every speech he made during his two campaigns, that the Republican party, of which President McKinley was the head, was the enemy of all the laboring classes in this country? In other words, did he not try to array the laboring classes against their employers and against President McKinley as the candidate of the Republican party?"—W. A. C., Gustava, Tenn.

The assassin's words expressed class hatred, which is not necessarily confined to anarchists. Socialists, in endeavoring to propagate their doctrines, generally do the same thing. Demagogues and unsafe political leaders do it. Mr. Bryan, as you say, often appealed to class hatred; and to our mind it was the most unwise method he employed. It showed him to be an unsafe man.

Simon Bolivar.

"What great statesman advocated the emancipation of the South American states?"—E. L. B., Springvale, Me.

Simon Bolivar not only advocated the emancipation of the South American states, but put his theories into practice by liberating several of them. He was born in Caracas, July 25, 1783, and died in San Pedro December 13, 1830.

Alphonso the Learned.

"What Spanish king, in his zeal for science, forgot the earth and lost his kingdom?"—R. J., Springvale, Me.

Alphonse X, nicknamed "the Learned," ruled Spain from 1252 to 1284. He was the most learned prince of his time. He was a troubador, or poet, a geometrician and an astronomer. He was a man of wide political philosophic and linguistic attainments. He was the compiler of the famous Alfonsine astronomical tables and the author of a great work on legislation, which is even yet an authority. Unfortunately for his country he was not able to accomplish all these things and attend to the duties of his office, and Spain was frightfully misgoverned during his reign.

Daniel Webster.

"Is it true that Daniel Webster sold his great name and influence to gain Southern votes? That he not only lost the Presidency, but the respect of his fellowmen?"—J. H. S., Little Sioux, Ia.

It is not true that Daniel Webster sold his fame and talents to the South. It is true that he deliberately pitched them into the lap of the South, without solicitation and without reward. The turning point in Daniel Webster's life was the 7th of March, 1850, when, in the speech to the Senate, that is known as the "7th of March speech," he deliberately turned his back on the North, on his friends, and on liberty. In one of his greatest efforts he began the terrible mistake which led to his political ruin. He deliberately stultified his every previous utterance on the slavery question.

There have been many causes assigned for Webster's action in this matter, and every motive, good and bad, has been ascribed for it. The true reason probably is that his chief desire was to save the Union, and he wished to stand forth as a great pacificator. He undoubtedly believed that the way to bring this about was to throw his strength to what appeared to be the stronger side, and crush the opposition. This was, as time has shown, a fatal error, and brought to him a proper reward.

Woman Suffrage.

"What are the arguments opposing the right of woman suffrage?"—A. E. S., Vassar, Mich.

The arguments against woman suffrage are as various as those claimed for it. The main argument is that influence and power, even political influence and power, are and ought to be of more than one kind. Voting is not the only means of political power. Experience has shown it to be the least effective. Home influence is a much greater force, and is so recognized by politicians; and in this realm woman has the opportunity to be supreme. If she is not, it is her own fault. To put a woman on a common plane in practical politics is to weaken, if not destroy, her home influence.

Miscellaneous.

D. D. P., Etna, O.: We are sorry to say we never heard of the song before.

R. E. H., Roseburg, Ore.: Beyond the fact that the gentleman has written a half dozen trashy novels we know nothing about him.

A. K., North Branch, Iowa: We are not informed. Write to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and inquire.

H. H. T., Weaver's Ford, N. C.: We think the one we are selling is the best so far. You will find a notice of it at top of first column, fifth page, Weekly Blade, of October 24.

Mrs. L. A. Harris, a Prominent Member of a Chicago Woman's Political Club, tells how Ovarian Troubles may be Cured without a Surgical Operation. She says:

"Doctors have a perfect craze for operations. The minute there is any trouble, nothing but an operation will do them; one hundred dollars and costs, and included in the costs are pain, and agony, and often death.

"I suffered for eight years with ovarian troubles; spent hundreds of dollars for relief, until two doctors agreed that an operation was my only chance of life. My sister had been using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for her troubles, and been cured, and she strongly urged me to let the doctors go and try the Compound. I did so as a last resort; used it faithfully with the Sanative Wash for five months, and was rejoiced to find that my troubles were over and my health restored. If women would only try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound first, fewer surgical operations would occur."—Mrs. L. A. Harris, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

Rules as to Contagious Disease Should Be Strict.

Many people who are scrupulously careful of the health of their children in the home are strangely indifferent to the conditions prevailing in the school, says a writer in the Youth's Companion. Hygiene in the public schools is a subject that is yearly receiving more and more attention, with the result that new school buildings in the larger towns and the cities conform generally to sanitary standards, but this is not true of many of the old buildings and of many school houses in small places. It is the duty of all parents to know how far they fall short, and why and what is needed to make them healthy.

The rules as to contagious diseases should be more strict, or, rather, more strictly enforced, and parents should remember that danger may lurk in complaints often considered of slight importance. Whooping cough, for instance, is thought by many people to be an unimportant and necessary trouble of childhood which it is better to get over and have out of the way. They do not know, or they forget, that while whooping cough is not a dangerous disease for older children, it is dangerous and often fatal to very young children, and is easily carried by the children attending school to the babies in the nursery.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the question of light in the school room. Many children are made premature wrecks from unrecognized eye strain, and school visitors may often see small, helpless children sitting blinking in the sunlight which streams through a large window in front of them, making frowning efforts through the glare to read from a blackboard and using up in a few hours the nerve force of a week. Light should be abundant and should come from the left side, so that no shadow is thrown on slate or book, as is the case when the light comes from behind or from the right.

Another most important matter is the properly constructed desk, which will prevent undue stooping, contortions or impediment to correct breathing.

In considering the subject of ventilation there should, of course, be some system in every school room by which air can be introduced from outside and then allowed to escape without using the windows, which cannot always be depended upon on account of drafts and storms. These and many other points should be insisted upon by parents.

SHIRT AND VEST IN ONE GARMENT

The accompanying cut shows a man in seemingly ordinary dress, but a closer examination will reveal a deception in the vest, and the designer intends that there shall be a deception in regard to the short also. The shirt and vest are combined in one garment intended to be put on and taken off in one piece. In place of the usual back to the vest, the front is stitched to the shirt around the outer edges, leaving openings at the top for the insertion of the suspenders. The

shirt is open down the entire front, and there is only an apology for the bosom sufficient to cover the open surface between the two sides of the vest. In donning the garment, the vest fronts are left loose until the shirt portion has been arranged and buttoned down the front, when the vest is ready to button like any other. To aid in securing a proper set to the vest fronts, an elastic band is passed around the waist, with the ends secured at the rear corners of the two flaps. While this garment is intended particularly for warm weather dress, it may be worn with comfort at all seasons of the year. The inventor is George W. Tomlin, of Galesburg, Ill.

THIS DEVICE KEEPS THE PEN IN POSITION

Some time ago a device for maintaining the hand and pen in a correct position while writing was shown, but the curved spring which provided the support was attached to a weight resting on the desk, necessitating the use of a heavy body to afford a sufficient steadi-

ness to aid the writer. As it was entirely independent of the writer it did not insure a correct position of the body relative to the pen, and the writer was not compelled to sit so as to produce the best results. Fred Rench, of Colton, Cal., believes that the attachment which he has just designed for this work is an improvement over the former invention, as it is secured to the body, and projects outward at the proper angle to maintain the pen in a right relation to the paper. The curved spring forming the device has a clamp for the penholder at one end and a breast button at the opposite end, with a curvature in the arm to afford play during the movement of the pen in forming the letters.

Combine of the Combines.

Apparently there will soon be an opportunity for Mr. Morgan to combine the steel combines.—Detroit News.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

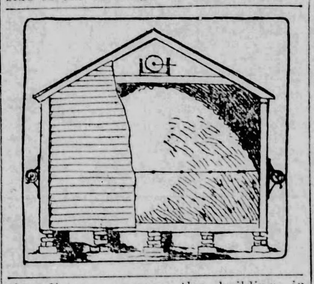
HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 831 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Your Ointment has cured my little girl of eczema, terrible to look at."—S. S. Frazier, 318 E. Poplar St., York, Pa.

TEMPERATURE FINDER FOR HAY IN MOW

Farmers frequently have trouble with a mow of new hay generating heat deep down in the pile and ruining nearly all the mow by destroying the natural taste and rendering it unpalatable to cattle. Instances are also on record where the heat was sufficient to set fire to the mow, causing a loss not only of the hay, but the barn also. To aid the farmer in preparing for an emergency of this kind, George Leder, of Demopolis, Ala., has designed the temperature finder here pictured. It consists of a cable having metallic balls placed at certain distances apart, with a winding drum at either side of the building. The cable is twice

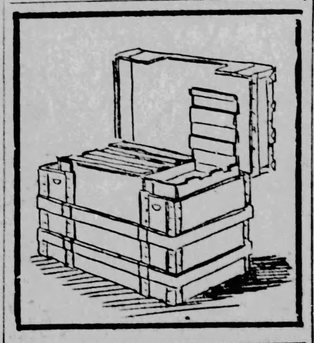


the distance across the building in length, one-half being wound on a drum and the other half running through the mow. To ascertain the temperature the farmer winds up the drum to draw the cable through the mow, when a touch of the balls as they emerge will indicate any dangerous condition. The farmer has then only to expose the mow to the air by opening it down to the heated portion, which prevents further generation of heat. The device is also especially applicable to bins of cotton seed, which is often stored in large quantities in the southern states, and which is subject to similar danger of overheating.

TRUNK AND DESK IN ONE.

Unless a person is traveling a trunk is of little use to him, and for this reason an ingenious Western inventor has devised a method by means of which a trunk can at a moment's notice be converted into a writing desk, says the New York Herald.

The front part of such a trunk is provided with an opening for the feet, and is so hinged that it can be swung inward and thus form a table on which one can write. It has also a removable tray and drawers, and these, when placed in pro-



per position, make quite as serviceable a writing desk as any one could desire.

Even when one is traveling, especially in districts more or less remote from the centres of civilization, a desk of this kind is likely to prove useful. A traveler may be sojourning in some wild place where a writing desk has never been seen, and if he desires to write all he has to do is to convert his trunk into a desk.

Her Share.

"O, Lucy, where did you get that lovely new hat?" asked Mrs. Fosdick of Mrs. Keedick.

"Frank gave me the money to buy it. It's my share out of a fortunate investment he made with a Mr. John Pott."—Detroit Free Press.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for November 17. The Childhood of Moses. Exod. ii:1-10. By Rev. J. B. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The king of Egypt, who had adopted oppressive measures to diminish the increasing power of the Hebrews, learned nothing from the fact that they prospered in their affliction. He was unable to see that they were under a protecting care which could bring to naught all his evil devices. He therefore increased the severity of his treatment and finally conceived a plan of wholesale murder. Calling certain professionals to his assistance, he resolved that all male children should be put to death at birth, while all the girl babies should be allowed to live. But here again he miscalculated the outcome. Those who were taken into his counsels conspired against him. As a final measure, he decreed and ordered the people to execute the decree, that every son when born should be cast into the river Nile. As that was held to be a sacred stream this would be regarded as a religious act. A wicked heart hoped to accomplish its purpose through popular devotion and superstition.

INFANCY (Verses 1 and 2).—Now comes an infant boy into the narrative, one who is destined to fill a large place in history. His father and mother were both of the tribe of Levi, that tribe which was afterward taken for priestly service (Numb. xviii: 2), giving its name to the dispensation that followed until Christ came. The little fellow came at the most unfavorable time. He not only belonged to an oppressed people, but at birth the sentence of death was upon him. His little body must be cast into the stream whose inundations made the land fertile and provided the people with abundance of grain. By his sacrifice Apis must be propitiated. Against such a fate the hearts of his father and mother rebelled. They were attracted by his beauty and moved by their affection, and for three months they concealed him, hoping that his presence would be unknown and that they might preserve his life. Three months of anxiety and love!

SAFETY (Verses 3 and 4).—It was impossible longer to conceal the precious boy. Servants of the king, passing to and fro, were liable at any time to discover his hiding place, and then he would be forcibly taken and the parents might be punished for disregarding the mandate. And yet that father or mother, having given place in their hearts to a helpless innocent, could with their own hands destroy him! In such an hour of intense pain an expedient was devised. A little ark, made of bulrushes (called gome in Hebrew and biblios in Greek) was prepared, and daubed with bitumen to make it water tight. In this tiny vessel the infant was placed with maternal care, and it was launched among the reeds by the brink of the river. This was chosen as the only place of safety, complying with the king's order, but trusting a good God to guard the little one against the possible perils of an unknown voyage. As a further precaution the sister, Miriam (the same name as Mary of the New Testament) was stationed near (Numb. xxvi:59) to watch the result and offer assistance.

DISCOVERY (Verse 5).—The doctrine of a superintending Providence is clearly taught in many passages of Scripture. It is seen in the way even the designs of wicked men shall be made to bring good to those who are the objects of Divine care. This baby boy shall not be destroyed—there is a power that shall keep him, a power above that of the king, and circumstances shall be arranged to that end. Shortly Pharaoh's daughter came down to the river to bathe, accompanied by her maidens, and she saw the ark and sent for it. Who shall say that the feet of the princess were not guided that day, both as to direction and time? Who shall say that no gentle influence moved her heart as she saw the child? Who shall say that the mother was under no Divine guidance as she selected the mode and place of safety for her babe? Did it all happen? Was it a fortunate train of events? May we not rather believe that this discovery was part of a plan, by which infinite wisdom would work out a high purpose?

COMPASSION (Verse 6).—When the covering was removed from the ark Pharaoh's daughter recognized the child as of Hebrew origin. The color of the skin and the contour of the face told the whole story. There were marked physical characteristics of the Semitic peoples distinguishing them from the posterity of Mizraim. The babe is now in the keeping of an Egyptian woman. What will she do with it? Knowing her father's purpose and edict will she seal the fate of the child? if she had done so no one would have complained. But her womanly heart would not suffer any evil to be done. She had compassion which was excited by the babe's tears. How true is it that every man's destiny is shaped by a woman—a mother, a wife, a sister, a friend! In this case one is brought for the highest place of trust, with power and wealth to do what needed to be done, that a Hebrew boy might be saved from death and prepared for a career of distinguished honor.

MOTHER (Verses 7 and 8).—However kind the heart and however generous the hand, no one cares for an infant as tenderly as its own mother. There can be no greater calamity than to lose this natural guardian, whose love exceeds that of all others. This child, drawn from the Nile, must be restored to the loving arms of her, who with fondest affection had thus far watched it with tenderest interest, and preserved it from harm. The method by which this was done seems to have been planned, and another agent, a sister, was appointed to execute that plan. Miriam, who had been stationed near by to watch the course of events, came promptly forward at the opportune moment, and asked if a Hebrew woman should be brought as a nurse. The suggestion was wise. No Egyptian woman would fill this office, neither could she win the confidence of the child and soothe it to slumber. But Miriam was wise enough to add that the nurse should be employed, so that the babe should belong to Pharaoh's daughter.

CHARGE.—(Verse 9) The suggestion was accepted, and in a short time Miriam appeared bringing her mother. Probably the home was not far distant. It is surely in vain to attempt any description of the scene when the princess met this Hebrew woman, or to portray the feelings of the latter summoned to a mother's service. Pharoah's daughter gave plain instructions which were promptly and gladly followed. The mother received her own child and carried it away home. She received it in trust, being ordered to nurse it for the princess. Its life was therefore to be protected by royal power. Moreover, all this was to be done for wages which were pledged. Three considerations united to enforce this charge and ensure fidelity—maternal affection, engaged service to one in the king's family, and the reward that was promised. She who delivered and she who received this charge became partners for a babe's welfare.

ADOPTION.—(Verse 10) Among all people, ancient and modern, it has been generally believed that the first years of life should be passed in great quietness. Infancy and early childhood need only food and clothing with suitable nurture. It is the period of growth and impression. The little boy from the Nile had all this with his mother. On reaching his fifth or sixth year he was brought to court and formally adopted as the son of Pharaoh's daughter. Thereafter he would be regularly instructed in the learning of Egypt (Acts vii:22), that he might be qualified for any service to which he might afterward be called. In entering this new relation, a name was given. He may have received one previously from his father, as the Jews declare he did, but if so it was then laid aside. His new mother called him Moses, drawn out of the water. In this she not only commemorated the circumstances under which the child came to her, but she also expressed her faith. She felt that the sacred river, from which so much good was derived, had given her a son whom she was obligated to care for.

REFLECTIONS.—Here are some of the chief lessons to be derived from this passage: 1. The place and circumstances of one's beginning in life are not to be considered as necessarily marking out the career. Sometimes God raises the poor to sit among the princes (Psalm cxiii:7-8); 2. It is very commendable in persons of quality to take cognizance of the distresses of the meanest, and to be helpful and charitable to them. Thereby excellent service may be rendered to after generations; 3. God's care of us in our infancy ought to be frequently mentioned with thanksgiving. Out of many perils are we all delivered and saved for future usefulness; 4. God often raises up friends even among our enemies; 5. It frequently occurs that the methods employed by the wicked to thwart God's purpose become the most valuable for its accomplishment. In ordering the death of the male infants to injure Israel, Pharaoh prepared for the training of Israel's deliverer.

Great Preparations.

Mrs. Hauskeep—Bridget, what do you mean by all that disturbance down in the kitchen?

Bridget—Shure, it ain't me, ma'am. It's Miss Ethel.

Mrs. Hauskeep—Oh! Has she got back from cooking school?

Bridget—Yis, ma'am, and she's gettin' ready to thry an' bile an egg, ma'am.—Philadelphia Press.

KINGS AND THEIR DINNERS

Carlos of Portugal and British Beef—King Edward's Taste Is Homely.

Being very fat, the King of Portugal is forbidden by his physicians to eat much meat. He calmly disobeys the doctors, however, and is especially fond of beef, of which he eats great quantities. When he visited England a few years ago he was stopping at Lord Salisbury's country seat, where also King Edward was a guest. One day at dinner King Carlos was asked what had impressed him most during his short stay in England.

He replied, thoughtfully: "Well, I think English roast beef is very delightful."

"Oh," laughed King Edward, "surely something else has impressed you as well."

"Ah," was the reply, "of course, the English boiled beef also is delightful."

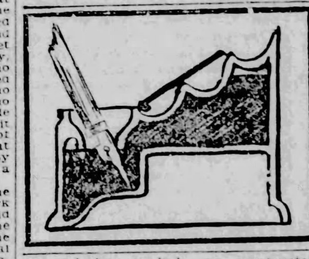
The dish dearest to the heart of William of Germany is sauerkraut, served with sausages and bacon fried together. The Kaiser also is passionately fond of beer soup, made up of potatoes, onions and beer. The Kaiser's cooks are strictly limited as regards table expenses, and never are allowed more than a very limited sum for each person a meal, unless, of course, there is a state dinner, when the allowance is more liberal.

As to what King Edward eats, he is happily possessed of a first-class digestion, and thus it is very seldom that anything which he eats disagrees with him to any extent. Therefore, it is his custom, and one which his medical advisers are thoroughly in agreement with, to eat just what he most fancies at the time, and to cease eating only when, according to an old-fashioned and sound principle, he has reached that stage when a little more would be acceptable, but is not necessary. When King Edward is in the country he likes a good substantial country breakfast, with fish, meats and all the rest of it. Luncheon, at about 2 o'clock is a very simple meal, and as regards it the king has no particular preferences except one for quietness. When he can avoid it, he does not like entertaining to lunch, and as Prince of Wales, did not often do so, preferring to take the meal alone with his family, since it was seldom practicable to make dinner a simple domestic event in this way. Dinner is limited to an hour, and a late supper is one of the most important meals of the day.—Mainly About People.

ECONOMICAL INK BOTTLE JUST INVENTED

A new ink bottle has now been invented, which is described as perfect by those who have used it.

According to them there are several reasons why it is preferable to the ordinary ink bottle, says the New York Herald. One is because it is made of porcelain, and therefore the ink does not come into contact with any metal and consequently cannot be wasted. Another



reason is because it is so constructed within that the ink can be used up to the very last drop. Finally, it is claimed that a pen can never get soiled or overloaded with ink when such a bottle is used, since no matter how far it is put in the bottle it cannot take up more than the necessary quantity of ink.

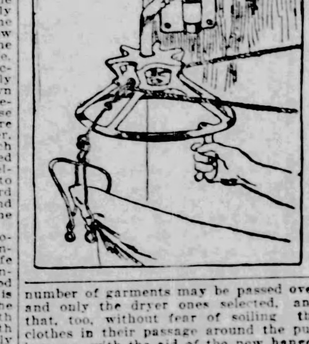
Though not of unusual size, one of these bottles needs to be filled only twice a year, indeed, in many instances, not so often.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

IMPROVED ROTARY CLOTHES-LINE HANGER

The illustration shows a new form of pulley for use with endless clothes-lines, the invention of Fred Wright, of Coldwater, Mich. With the ordinary pulley it is only possible to use half the line, and in taking in the clothes no discrimination can be made in favor of those garments which dry more rapidly than others, but each must be removed in its turn. With the new pulley any



number of garments may be passed over and only the dryer ones selected, and that, too, without fear of soiling the clothes in their passage around the pulleys, as, with the aid of the new hanger and pin which form part of the invention, the clothes do not come in contact with either the pulley or the rope. In hanging out the clothes the entire length of line may be used, and by the time the last of the wash is attached to the line the clothes first hung out are coming down the "home stretch," ready for the ironing. Another feature is the line tightener, which is also shown in the picture, consisting of a pivoted tongue meshing in notches in the side of the swinging arm which supports the pulley.

TO YOU!

A Special Offer.

MONEY EASILY MADE.

WE believe that an intelligent person can easily earn each day $5 or more and only devote part of the time to the work.

We wish to increase the subscription list of our popular publication, **New Idea Woman's Magazine**, to 500,000 copies by January 1st, and want you to help us and at the same time increase your income quickly and easily. Send for free sample copy.

It is a hundred pages each month. Fashions, Millinery and Embroidery, **100 or more beautifully illustrated pages in colors**, and a large number of other illustrations giving advance fashions, new ideas for women's and children's wear, with full descriptions. Stories in each issue. All matters **Household Interests. All this for 10c a copy $1.00 a year.**

A very liberal proposition far below these prices will be made to you to act as our representative, and you should write to-day.

This magazine is appreciated by women wherever seen. You will make money quickly for your Fall and Winter expenses. Try it. Write us to-day for full information.

Our "New Idea" Patterns are popular the world over.

THE NEW IDEA PUB. CO.,
1623 Times Building, New York.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most, and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 West 117th St., New York City, Oct. 15th, 1900.

Dear Sir:

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it had it not promised a work guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results.

With many thanks to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,

ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues, for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worrying feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed, in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate Attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the great and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

ROWING EXERCISE FOR OLD AND YOUNG

The ordinary rowing machine used by college crews for in-door practice is not only somewhat complicated and costly, but has to remain in a fixed position when once set up, which generally bars its use as a means of home exercise. As this form of muscular exertion is of great value in developing the body it is probable that the machine which we show in the picture will prove a popular and ideal addition to the home gymnasium outfit, having both simplicity and comparatively small cost to recommend it. That it is capable of numerous adjustments a glance at the illustration will show. First, the track on which the seat slides can be elevated to any desired angle by raising or lowering the upper end, pins being passed through holes bored in the upright and oblique members to secure the track in position. Then the length of the stroke may be varied by changing the length of the rope and sliding the track forward, the former being accomplished by dropping the knotted ends of the ropes into slots in the posts at the required length. By

elevating the track to its highest point and adjusting the ropes to correspond the exercise obtainable from the machine will be all that is necessary for a full-grown man, while an opposite adjustment lessens the required muscular effort to suit the small child without danger of overexertion.

Making Sure of His Honesty.

As the daily train reached a Vermont village the other day an antique looking dame thrust her head out of the window opposite the refreshment room and briefly shouted:

"Sonny!"

A bright looking boy came up to the window.

"Little boy," she said, "have you a mother?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Do you go to school?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And are you faithful to your studies?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Do you say your prayers every night?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Can I trust you to do an errand for me?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I think I can, too," said the lady, looking steadily down on the manly face. "Here is five cents to get me an apple. Remember, God sees you."—Boston Courier.

Victim of a Gold Brick.

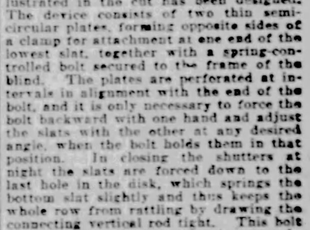
Lord Salisbury is said never to read the newspapers. Some one will yet succeed in selling Lord Salisbury a gold brick—Washington Star.

True to Adopted State.

As he sees Justice working her scales in Kentucky a certain Mr. Taylor becomes a better hoosier every day.—Minneapolis Times.

IMPROVED FASTENER FOR SHUTTER SLATS

A rattling shutter by night and a contrary one by day are equally unpleasant, the one chasing sleep and the other preventing the entrance of just the desired amount of light in the room.



The slats have a habit of closing themselves tightly as soon as the window is shut after their adjustment, and it is principally to provide a handy and simple arrangement for locking them in any desired position that the invention illustrated in the cut has been designed. The device consists of two thin semicircular plates, forming opposite sides of a clamp for attachment at one end of the lowest slat, together with a spring-controlled bolt secured to the frame of the blind. The plates are perforated at intervals in alignment with the end of the bolt, and it is only necessary to force the bolt backward with one hand and adjust the slats with the other at any desired angle, when the bolt holds them in that position. In closing the shutters at night the slats are forced down to the last hole in the disk, which springs the bottom slat slightly and thus keeps the whole row from rattling by drawing the connecting vertical rod tight. This bolt will also hinder an outsider from reaching through and opening the blind. Jules D'Echaux, of Gibson, La., is the patentee.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

FIRST STEPS.

First Chorus Girl—What do you suppose persuaded Sadie to marry that young brewer? He hasn't much money.

Second Chorus Girl—Maybe not. But you know one has to begin at the bottom of the ladder.

A CINCH GAME.

Mrs. Waggles—I met the doctor to-day and told him about your malaria. He said you were to take some whisky every time you had the chills.

Waggles—All right, my dear. I'll shake for the drinks.

GAMBLING WITH DEATH.

"I see," remarked Sir Isaac, "that there are 4,000 varieties of mushrooms, of which only 300 are

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 153,000

SCARCITY OF CARS.

The trade reviews lay great stress, and properly, upon the scarcity of cars for the movement of freight. This is notable at all the manufacturing centers, and also in the west and south, where the grain and live stock going forward to market is checked because of the scarcity. This is the more remarkable when one recalls the fact that thousands and tens of thousands of new cars have been added to the rolling stock of American railroads within the last three years.

The phenomenal activity in trade is also shown by the reports of railway earnings. For the past three years the gains have been uninterrupted. Take the first two weeks of the present month, and compare with the same period since 1898, and get an illustration of the way in which the railroad earnings have been moving upward. The first two weeks of October, 1898, showed an average increase in gross earnings of 7 per cent over the same weeks of 1897. The same weeks of 1899 showed a gain of 12 per cent. Last year, the Presidential campaign caused a slight falling off; but this year, every week since January 1 has shown average net gains over the best ever reported for the corresponding week of any previous year.

These evidences of the enormous internal traffic show the great prosperity of the country. Another point of stability is that the fever of speculation in the stock market has vanished. The sharp crisis of last May, due to the struggle over Northern Pacific, taught a much needed lesson. The volume of transactions now are not over one-fourth as great as was the case in April and May. The return of the stock market to its normal and healthy volume is beneficial, for it assures against overtrading and consequent panic.

Business conditions were never better, and a vote in Ohio of confidence in the governmental policies which have brought prosperity will be accepted by the business world as an intimation that the people are satisfied to "let well enough alone." Why cast distrust on the future, and thus start a retrograde movement?

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The magnificent and unparalleled prosperity of the country in every and all divisions of industry is reflected in the condition of the national treasury. Secretary of the Treasury Gage, in his recent speech before the American Bankers' association, made a comparison of our finances with those of the other great countries of the world. The showing is one of which every American should be proud. While British consols, drawing 2¾ per cent per annum, are quoted at 92, German imperial 3 per cent bonds at 88½, Russian fours at 102 and French threes at 102, United States 2 per cent bonds are quoted at 107 and United States 4 per cent bonds of 1925 at 138.

Such a condition is unprecedented. American securities stand at the head of the list, thus showing the absolute confidence of the world in our financial soundness and in our prosperity as a nation. No wonder Senator Hanna, in his Delaware speech, most emphatically declared the wisdom of the policy of "letting well enough alone." The voters of Ohio should consider that advice carefully. A Democratic victory in Ohio would be a step backward, and cast a shadow of doubt on the continuance of the conditions which made and have kept our marvelous prosperity.

A WAITING REWARD.

An offer made forty years ago has just been renewed, and the bright young men who are studying physical science in American colleges should endeavor to corral the reward. Mr. Uriah A. Boyden, of Boston, through the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, offered $1,000 for a correct ascertainment, by a resident of North America, of the comparative velocities of light, heat and other rays or modes of motion.

This money was deposited with trustees, and has trebled, through profitable investment, in the forty years which have elapsed. Five persons tried to solve the problem thus propounded, but failed. The offer is now renewed. It is not to be understood that the velocities set down in the books are merely conjectural, however. In all probability, they are very close approximations to the correct figures. But the reward is offered for a solution of the problem through a demonstration which will not be open to doubt, that these very important data may be settled for all time. Who is brave enough to tackle so severe a problem?

OCEAN FREIGHTS ARE LIGHT.

Some of the Eastern papers are inclined to be alarmed over the fact that freights are so dull at American seaports that, although ocean freight rates are fifty per cent lower than they were a year ago, hundreds of vessels are lying idle unable to secure cargoes.

There is nothing particular to worry about. The stiff prices which obtain for American products show that there is a healthy demand, and the home market, which is always the best market, is exceptionally good, and indicates that there is plenty of money with which to buy.

Perhaps American products are now a little high for the purses of our cousins across the ocean, but they will not fail to call on us when in need.

OHIO'S "OFF YEAR."

Whatever hopes the Democrats of this state may have entertained of success at the polls were based on the fact that this is the "off year" in Ohio politics, plus the nomination of a candidate for governor who was supposed to be popular. The "off year" idea was especially favored. It was supposed that the Republican rank and file were nursing factional grievances, which had been waiting since 1896 to find expression at the polls as soon as the urgency of the struggle for sound governmental financial methods should be past.

This theory, however, proved to be false. The city of Columbus went whooping for Colonel Kilbourne, and Cleveland followed suit; but these proved the only exceptions. The other cities stood firmly in line, and the country vote showed that the farmers and the residents of the smaller cities and the towns of the state took Senator Hanna's advice, and voted to "let well enough alone." The result is, the triumphant reelection of Governor Nash by a plurality larger than he received two years ago, and the choosing of a General Assembly with a larger Republican majority than the last.

The result is most gratifying to the Republicans of the entire nation. Ohio is the state of McKinley, and the real question before her voters, although the Democrats did their best to get away from it, was whether the policies with which McKinley was identified should be indorsed. The indorsement is emphatic. To President Roosevelt this result must come with the force of the first note of approval of his pledge that his administration should carry out the aims and policies of his predecessor.

The Democratic effort to create a diversion over the question of taxation met with no response from the voters, except in the city of Cleveland. Tom Johnson is the mayor of that city, and it was due to his efforts that the taxation plank was injected into the Democratic platform. He was able to pull the wool over the eyes of a majority of his fellow-townsmen, but the voters elsewhere took no stock in his theories.

Another benefit to the people of the whole country from the crushing defeat of Democratic hopes in Ohio lies in the fact that their platform declared emphatically for a return to that party's old doctrine of free trade—a "tariff for revenue only." Had that party won in this state, the Democrats all over the country would have bobbed up with the claim that the people of Ohio had condemned the principle of protection, and were ready for another trial of the Democratic theory, such as we had under the Wilson bill. It is fortunate for the industrial and business interests of the entire country, and especially for the workingmen, that the revivification of the tariff issue has been prevented by the result of the Ohio election.

Last and most important of all, the return of Senator Foraker to the United States Senate has been assured by the election of a Republican majority in the state legislature. It would have been a calamity to lose the benefit of his wise statesmanship in that body, and to have the seat he has filled so splendidly turned over to John R. McLean or Tom Johnson. Senator Foraker is a statesman of whom not only Ohio, but the Republicans of the whole country are justly proud. He richly deserves the vote of confidence which his native state has just given him. Ohio has done her duty grandly.

GORMAN IN 1904.

The result of two state elections yesterday was to remove the last hope of Mr. Bryan as the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party at the next national election, and to bring Senator Gorman, of Maryland, to the front as the most prominent man for that nomination. In Nebraska, the Republicans triumphed over fusion; in Maryland, thanks to the iniquitous ballot law, framed in Gorman's interest, the Democrats swept the state, though the disfranchisement of negro voters.

This Democratic victory by exclusion gives a legislature of that political complexion; and this in turn means the election of Gorman to the United States Senate to succeed the pestilent Wellington. It puts him in line for the Democratic Presidential nomination—a position he has desired ever since 1888, and which is to-day nearer to him than it has been since Grover Cleveland was nominated the second time for the Presidency. For he has never bowed the knee to the free silver idol, yet he has never openly antagonized either that financial fallacy nor the Great Panjandrum of the silver cult, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

He has the confidence of the Eastern Democrats, while the Western Democrats have no grievance against him. He is from a border state, and can count on Southern Democratic sympathy. He has the confidence of the Eastern Democrats, equally at least with David B. Hill, of New York, who himself has aspirations for 1904. But Hill will not have the Democratic party of his own state unitedly behind him, while Gorman holds Maryland in the hollow of his hand.

Mr. Gorman's position is further strengthened by the fact that the New Jersey Democrats this year were fatuous enough to cling to free silver, with the result that the Republicans have swept that state. That gives free silver its quietus in the East. The defeat of the Bryan fusionists in Nebraska deals it a dealy blow in the West. But there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, and many things may happen before the national Democracy assembles in national convention in 1904. Further than that, a nomination by that party does not necessarily mean an election—not so long as Republican policies spell prosperity for the nation, at least.

Cleveland and Columbus cut capers, but the country vote saved the state in splendid style.

TAMMANY'S DEFEAT.

The Croker regime is overthrown. The reputable elements of all parties in Greater New York united upon a fusion ticket, headed by Hon. Seth Low as the candidate for mayor. He is elected by a decisive majority over Edward M. Shepard, the Tammany candidate.

This gratifying result was the outcome of the revelations of the awful corduption existing in the metropolis—the systematic protection of vice and crime, in return for tribute paid to Tammany for immunity. The hideous immorality thus shown up aroused the people. The women of the metropolis rose in arms against the revolting "cadet" system—the nefarious business of procuring young girls for immoral purposes. And this wave of popular indignation swept Tammany from power.

Yet how long will this organization for spoils grovel in the dust of defeat? It has been defeated before, yet rose again to grasp the reins of power. Tammany never ceases working. Its long career of over a century has been a demonstration of the value of perfect organization. It will rise again, unless the anti-Tammany forces, which have administered so severe a defeat, organize themselves permanently to resist its advances. Will they do so? Time alone can tell.

This defeat of Tammany, even should it prove but a temporary one, has one beneficent effect—it is the knell of Richard Croker's reign as an uncrowned and non-resident sovereign. Tammany may again rise to office, but it will be under some new leader. Croker's power has been waning for some time. Ambitious lieutenants in the organization have sedulously sown the seeds of personal disaffection. The rank and file have grown restive under the rule of a man who spends the major portion of his time in England. They are ready to turn their backs upon "the Squire of Wantage" and support a leader who lives among them. And the advantage to the metropolis of Croker's overthrow will be that there is no man among the aspirants for his place who possesses more than a modicum of his bold talent for leadership, his resourcefulness, or his experience. The next boss of Tammany will be a weaker man than Richard Croker, and therefore the task of defeating it will be the easier.

The metropolis of America will now have a general cleaning up. Vice will no longer be allowed protection in return for tribute; young girls will not be made an article of merchandise, with the full knowledge and consent of the police department, which should be their protector; crime will not find in New York a safe harbor. The triumph of decency is a notable one, and all honest citizens must hope that it will be enduring.

GLORIOUS IOWA.

The Republicans of Iowa this year gave the country a taste of their quality. As this is written, the dispatches indicate that the plurality of Mr. Cummins, the Republican governor-elect, will not be less than 90,000, and that he has received the largest plurality ever given a governor in the history of the Hawkeye commonwealth. The legislature is also Republican.

There is a lesson in this result to the Democrats, if they are not too stubbornly fatuous to recognize it. The Iowa Democrats reaffirmed free silver in their platform, and then brought Mr. Bryan into the state to speak for their candidate. Note the result—a greater Republican triumph than was ever before realized in that state. There is a moral in this, if one is not too blind to see it.

FARMERS' TELEPHONES.

Columbus is the shire town of Franklin county, which is settled by a thriving farming population. These farmers have, for the past few years, been putting in telephone lines connecting their residences. There are now seven hundred farm houses in that county with telephones. There is now a movement on foot to pool their telephones, and set up a separate exchange, by which any one of them can be connected with any other of the 700, as well as with "central" in Columbus.

This is a necessary development. The go-ahead farmers of that county have realized the business value of the telephone. They are in immediate touch with the markets, with the merchants and commission men of Columbus, and they find the telephone a profitable investment. They are in as close touch with their neighbors and with the world as are the dwellers in cities. The isolation of farm life is largely discounted by the telephone, rural mail delivery, and by the electric interurban railway lines.

The use of the telephone by farmers is just beginning here in Lucas county, but as its advantages are realized there will be a rapid extension of the service. Distance will soon cease to be a factor, and every progressive country dweller will be in such close touch with Toledo that the entire county will be practically but a suburb of the city. Life will be far pleasanter to the farmers and their families, and the objection that rural life is so lonely will be largely obviated.

JUDGE JONES, OF ALABAMA.

On the appointment of ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama, as United States district judge, the Montgomery Advertiser gave editorially the following interesting facts:

It will be pleasant to many at the North as well as the South to recall that the man upon whom this honor has been bestowed when not yet 21 years old bore one of the flags of truce at Appomattox, and after the war was among the first at the South to plead for a genuine reconciliation between the sections, on the idea that in the war of 1861-'65 the millions at the North and the South, though warring, were united by the higher and immortal bond of equal fidelity to principle; and that in later years, not wishing to keep a trophy in a war between brothers, he restored a captured flag to the Sixteenth Connecticut regiment.

Such men as Judge Jones are those to which the South must look for regeneration from sectionalism; and his appointment was wise from this standpoint, as well as his excellent qualifications for the position. He has already refused to oust the Republican court officials appointed by his predecessor, that they might be replaced by Democrats. The country is not likely to censure the President for following his lamented predecessor in showing that he has the unity of the whole country at heart.

The brewers want Congress to reduce the tax on beer. That tax is all right; make the reduction on articles of necessity.

And now it is a two billion dollar steel trust. Who says this is only a billion dollar country?

WATTERSON'S NEW ISSUE.

Our able and versatile friend, Colonel Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, evidently is feeling good over the appreciative remarks that have been made by the press on his receptive candidacy for the Presidential nomination of 1904. He thinks he sees the defeat of Rooseevlt, because the President had the temerity to entertain Booker T. Washington. He does not abuse the chief executive, as have Southern editors of less caliber than himself. The colonel takes a different view. He says of Roosevelt:

He is an undoubting as well as a lineal descendant of Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison, wearing the mantle of Theodore Parker and brandishing the sword of Joshua Giddings. At least no old-time Republican will venture to chide him for teaching by example what they were able to teach only by precept. In a word, Mr. Roosevelt is true to his political religion.

The foundation stone of that religion was and is and ever will be the equality of man. To free the negro, to educate and elevate the negro, to seat the negro in the high places of the land. * * *

Revolutions never go backward.

It is but a step from the capitol to the White House, from the council board to the banquet hall, from the marriage festival to the bridal chamber; and there you are, prophecy fulfilled.

This reminds one of the days of the civil war, when it was a common sight, at Copperhead meetings, to see a wagon loaded with girls, garbed in white, and bearing the legend: "Fathers, brothers, save us from negro husbands!" The absurdity of asumming that granting citizenship to the negroes necessarily involves social recognition and the intermarriage of races never occurs to him.

By the way, Colonel, all the way through the South are to be found quadroons and octoroons—showing a very "visible admixture" of white blood. Hence it is certain that Southern white men do not object to close relations with colored women—they object only to legalizing those relations. Is not that true, Mr. Watterson?

THE CANAL TREATY.

After Great Britain had declined to accept the amendments made by the United States senate to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Secretary Hay prepared a draft of a new treaty on the Nicaragua canal matter. This draft was carried to London by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, early in the summer.

There it was considered at length by the British cabinet. Sir Julian was able to give a clear exposition of American feeling on the subject, and to indicate what provisions would be accepted by the senate. The resulting document has just been brought back by Ambassador Pauncefote. He and Secretary Hay conferred on the matter, and in twenty minutes agreed on its provisions. All that remains to be done is to put them in proper form as a treaty, to be submitted to the senate.

This new convention abrogates the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and England asks nothing in return for the relinquishment of the rights which were guaranteed to her thereby; the United States is made the sole guarantor of the neutrally of the canal, instead of the requirement of the old Hay-Pauncefote treaty that the assent of all the great European powers shall be invited; and the United States is given the right to protect or to fortify the canal, as she deems best.

In other words, England has yielded the points on which she disagreed last spring, and without requiring any advantage in return, in any direction. This is an evidence of friendly feeling which is most gratifying, and it should promote the utmost cordiality of feeling among all Americans for our cousins beyond the sea.

There is now no reason why the senate should not ratify the new treaty with promptitude. The objections to the former treaty are all removed, and even a stubborn Democratic senator can not find a valid reason why he should not cast his vote for its ratification.

PUBLIC HANDSHAKING.

Up to this time the announcement has not been made that the President intends to hold public receptions this winter, such as has been the custom in the past. At these functions anybody and everybody who desired had the opportunity of entering the White House and shaking hands with the chief executive. The fact that President Roosevelt cut out these public gatherings when attending the ceremonies at Yale college is believed by many to mean that all such receptions will be abolished.

It is just as well if these public handshakings are discontinued. It is a custom without any good reason for existing. It requires too much of the President's time and strength, and exposes him to needless danger. The public should not demand this of the President.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Mighty Business Activity.

October was a month of activity in fall trade and in industrial lines generally, unbroken, as September was, with holidays and other disturbing features. The result is reflected in a large aggregate of bank clearings for that month, one of the heaviest, indeed, of the year, the clearings for the twenty-seven business days having been exceeded only four times previously this year, and never equaled, in fact, until the opening month of 1901. The total clearings at eighty-six cities for the month just ended aggregated $9,460,153,952, a total 19 per cent. larger than that of September, 25 per cent., or one-quarter, larger than the similar total in October a year ago, 14 per cent. larger than in October, 1899, and 61 per cent. larger than in the same month of 1898. As an example of the expansion which has occurred in the country's trade of late years, it might be added that the October total this year is more than double that of the like month in 1896 or 1894. An immense aggregate of clearings is shown for the ten months ending with October. The aggregate at eighty-six cities is already $88,445,446,645, a gain of 44 per cent. over last year and of 27 per cent. over 1899, when, it may be recalled, the calendar year aggregate was the largest ever recorded. If clearings during the remaining two months merely equal those of last year an aggregate for the calendar year 1901 is indicated of fully $116,000,000,000, and it is easily safe to say that even this enormous total will be exceeded, pointing to 1901 holding premier position in general trade and speculation.

Our Public Lands.

High-water mark in public land sales was reached in the fiscal year ending June 30 last. No less than 15,562,796 acres were disposed of during the [illegible] increase of 2,196,998 acres as compared with the previous twelve months, and up to that time was the record year in sales of public land. A surplus of $3,158,442 is shown by the land and forest administration, according to the annual report of Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office. An unusual number of recommendations for legislation are contained in the report, prominent among them being a suggestion for the appointment of a commission to examine, consider and report upon the purvey and disposal of public lands in the insular possessions of the United States, and another to provide for the forfeiture of lapsed right-of-way grants. The commissioner, among other things, urges the enactment of a general law aimed at affording a supply of timber for settlers and others in need thereof, while at the same time preserving the forests for future generations.

A Pleasant Berth.

The announcement is made that Rear Admiral Crowninshield, at present Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is to return to sea duty, as commander of the European station, succeeding Rear Admiral Cromwell, who retires under the age limit. This arrangement ought not to interfere with the proposed plan to send Admiral Dewey, in command of a squadron of our finest ships, to represent the United States Navy, on the occasion of King Edward's coronation next June.

More Bond Purchases.

Secretary Gage, who has been observing the situation of the Treasury with attention, has decided to relieve the drain on the circulation involved in the piling up of the surplus. With this object in view he has announced a resumption of the purchase of bonds on terms supbstantially the same as those offered under the last call. The bonds are to be accepted at prices to yield the government interest as follows, namely, on the 3 per cent bonds of 1908-1918, 5 per cent bonds of 1904 and 4 per cent bonds of 1907 to yield 1.726, and on the 4 per cents of 1925 to yield 1.906. Secretary Gage, in explanation of this step, says that the circulation of the country could not long stand the drain resulting from the rolling up of the surplus without being seriously affected, and he has resolved to liberate some of the government cash holdings by means of bond purchases, instead of increasing the deposits in the national bank depositaries. The offer is made subject to withdrawal without previous notice.

Queer Logic.

The Second Reformed Presbyterian church of Boston, which has expelled a member because he took the oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States, ought to move to some part of the world where this "immoral document," as the pastor calls the Constitution, would not apply. "We refuse to accept the Constitution," says the reverend gentleman, "and cannot swear allegiance to it." To accept all the protection and benefits of the Constitution (including exemption of taxation of church property under laws not forbidden by the Constitution), and yet to reject the Constitution, is not a policy to command respect.

Threatening Turkey.

The French fleet sent to Turkish waters has not returned. On the other hand it is stated that the sultan is preparing to receive it in a hostile way. If these French vessels are anything like our own battleships, the sultan's defenses are not likely to be of any consequence. But the affair may not go beyond a harmless naval demonstration; for the sultan must know that all of his Mediterranean ports are vulnerable.

The Panama Canal.

It is quite apparent that the Panama route is to play an important part in isthmian canal discussion, but there are indications that Mr. Hutin, president of the French Panama Canal company, expects an exorbitant price for the property and concessions of his company. While he has made no direct offer, it is believed from his statement that the price will be one hundred million dollars or more. It is not believed that the Canal Commission will recommend the payment of more than $58,000,000. This is based on the estimate that the Panama canal can be completed for $142,000,000, while the Nicaragua project will cost $200,000,000. It is given out that if Mr. Hutin does not get what he wants he will join the transcontinental railroads in lobbying against the canal. This would be a piece of impudence on the part of Mr. Hutin, but perhaps his influence would not add materially to the policy of obstruction planned by home opponents of the project.

Postal Development.

Postal development, as reflected in the finances of the department, is proceeding with rapid strides. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was a little over $102,350,000, and for the year ending June 30 last it amounted to $111,651,153. For the current fiscal year it is expected to be over $121,000,000, and for the next fiscal year a total in excess of $132,000,000 is looked for, while the Postmaster General is going to ask for appropriations to the amount of $135,885,596. The growth of the business done by the department is, of course, more strikingly illustrated if comparison be made with a time long prior to this. In his annual report Auditor Castle institutes such a comparison. He points out that in 1836, the year in which his office was established as an independent institution, the total financial transactions were less than $6,000,000, while the aggregate of such transactions for the year 1901 was over $803,000,000, this total including the revenue and expenditures and the amount of money orders issued and paid.

Silver and Gold.

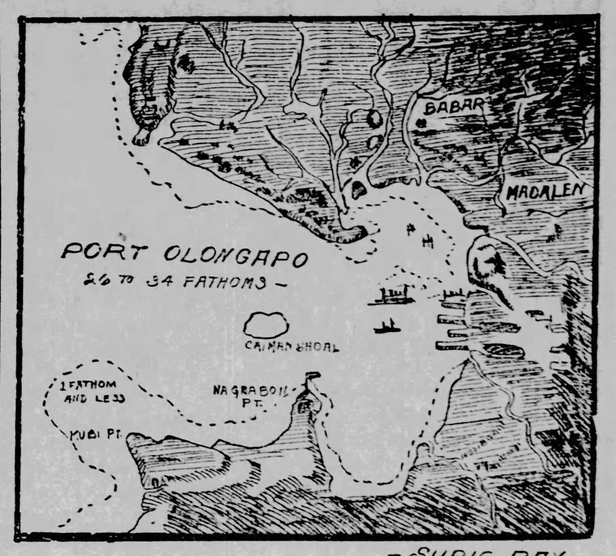
Free silver is so dead that it will not even be revived by the report of the director of the mint, showing that the production of gold in all the world fell off $49,070,200 during the calendar year of 1900, while the silver output increased and was the larfgest ever known. The explanation is found in the war in South Africa, where the production while $73,277,100 in 1899 was only $9,671,000 in 1900. If peace had prevailed the South African total last year would have been nearly a hundred millions, for running from 1896 to 1899 the increase was from forty to fifty per cent a year.

In this country Colorado leads with $28,400; California comes next, with $15,816,200; Alaska third, with $8,171,000. Altogether the United States produced in gold $79,171,000, while the only country that came near it was Australia with $74,200,000. In silver the United States came within less than $100,000 of leadership, the figures being: Mexico, $35,611,400; United States, $35,511,000. Thus the United States produces more than twice as much gold as it does silver, and it is quite certain that there is enough gold in the world for money uses.

Reform in China.

The collection of octroi duties at Pekin has hitherto been a gold mine for every official connected with it, the imperial treasury receiving only what the collectors could spare of the amount collected. Prince Su, recently appointed collector, has announced that hereafter the fee system will be abandoned, that fixed salaries will be paid to himself and his subordinates and that all collections must be deposited in the treasury. This departure from Chinese precedents is fiercely resented by Prince Su's subordinates and other officeholders, and the new collector goes about in constant fear of assassination. The way of the reformer is hard, in China.

GREAT NAVY BASE IN PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO



Washington, Nov. 2.—Within the next quarter of a century, if the present plans of the administration are carried into effect, there will be established in the Philippines a naval station that will cost at least $30,000,000 and probably more.

The war, state and navy departments are now considering a scheme which has for its end this object, and there is little doubt of its being realized. The station will not be the greatest of its kind, but it is expected to fulfill every requirement that naval experts can foresee.

Twenty-five million dollars have been spent on the New York navy yard up to date, and at several naval stations in Great Britain the drydocks alone are valued at $25,000,000, but nevertheless the contemplated project is a stupendous one.

The station is to be located at Olangapo, on Subig Bay. It is to be protected by fortresses and all the modern requisite means of defense. Two drydocks, each to cost $1,250,000, are to be built. There will be factories, in which will be manufactured every article of warfare, now made by the government in the United States proper.

It will be the aim of the government to make this station absolutely impregnable. To this end enough munitions of war and supplies will be kept constantly on hand to enable the garrison to stand a year's siege without inconvenience.

And this program has a meaning. It is an acknowledgment by the United States that the Philippine group is our weakest point, and that it is there the first attack and strongest attack will be aimed by any country with which we may become involved in hostilities. Appreciating the situation, this government proposes to make it as impossible as human ingenuity can devise to have the islands wrested from us.

Elephant on a Mosaic.

Peculiar Figure Found Near the Site of Veii

During the excavations which took place on the former property of Empress Theresa of Brazil near the site of the ancient Veii, several Etruscan as well as Roman works of art were brought to light, and among them was a mosaic, forming part of a floor which is of exceptional interest, not only because it contains a remarkable picture, but also because it proved an enigma to archaeologists until recently.

The first supposition was that the picture represented an elephant towing a vessel, but a scientist who examined it has now given a lucid explanation of it.

The scene in the picture lies on the bank of a river or sea, beside which and connected with it by a bridge or gangway is a vessel, presumably used for trading. On board are five persons; the one sitting down and wearing a mantle is probably either the owner or the helmsman. The four others are working in conjunction with four men on the bank, the object of their united efforts being to get a huge elephant safely on board the ship.

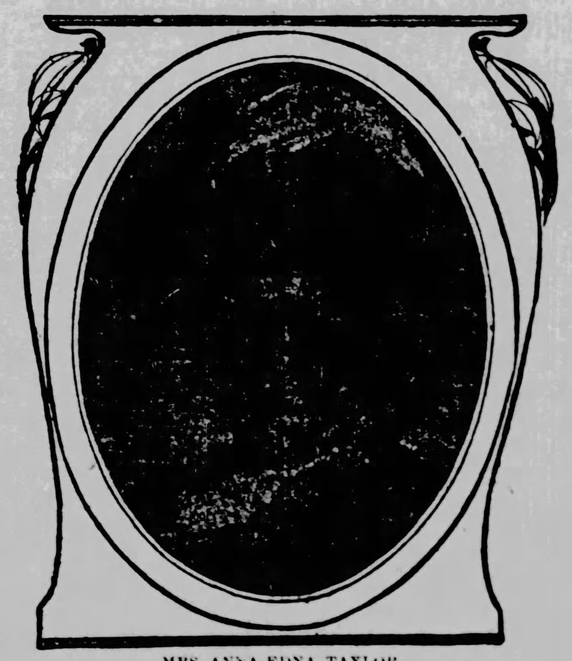
The animal's fore legs are coupled and around his right fore foot is a rope, on which the men are pulling. His left fore foot is also tied with a rope, on which, in order to keep him in position, the foremost man in the boat and the foremost man on the bank are pulling, while the other three men on the bank are holding back by a rope the animal's left hind foot.

Only the right hind foot is free, since otherwise the animal could not preserve his equilibrium. The object of this threefold manoeuvre is clear. The men are evidently trying to get the huge quadruped into the vessel and to prevent him from slipping off the narrow gangway.

Whether this scene took place in Africa, as might naturally be supposed, the elephant being a native of that country, or in Italy, cannot be determined. The house in which the mosaic was found was built during the second century after Christ, and the mosaic itself is fashioned of such coarse material that it is impossible to interpret properly some of its minor details.

That elephants, as well as other wild animals, were frequently imported into old Rome is well known. Indeed, they played a great part in the circus and amphitheatre, and no sooner was a province conquered than a host of animals was brought from it to delight and astonish the Roman people.—New York Herald.

THE WOMAN WHO DARED.



MRS. ANNA EDNA TAYLOR.
Photo copyright, 1901, by Thos. Smith.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 30.—When Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor, who went over Niagara Falls in a barrel, had her mail opened this morning one of the letters read to her contained a proposal of marriage. It came from a teacher of physical culture but the name she refuses to divulge. Business propositions of many kinds are being received. Some of these come by mail and others are made by persons who call. In one of the local banks a deposit of $200 was made in her name to-day, the amount being the proceeds from the sale of an "exclusive story" of her experience to a New York paper.

Mrs. Taylor is not so well as she was on the evening of the day she went over the Falls. Her head troubles her, and there is a fear that she may suffer an attack of brain fever. All parts of her body are very sore and the bruises are presenting themselves for attention. Her head is kept bandaged, and, while the physicians have directed quiet, woman-like she likes to talk. Her injuries will keep her in the house the greater part, if not all, of next week. The more her performance is considered the more wonderful it appears. The reason for her exploit was her desire to earn money quickly and honestly. She was weary of struggling for a living.

Appreciative.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "dese 'help wanted' columns in de paper is a great assistance, ain't dey?"

"What good do dey do you?"

"Dey shows a whole lot o' places you better keep away from fur fear of bein' offered work."—Washington Star.

Heresy.

He—"My idea about those girls of ours is that they should learn how to earn their own living."

She—"Oh, Henry! That I should live to hear you say such a thing! Why, don't you know that their whole future depends upon how useless they can be made to become!"—Puck.

Current Events.

Miss Tappan, a trained nurse, is arrested on a charge of murder as the result of an investigation of the mysterious death of the four members of the Davis family of Cataumet, Mass., within 20 days. Poison was found in one of the bodies.

Fire destroyed two score of houses in the vicinity of Milwaukee avenue, Kinzie and Union streets, Chicago. Four persons were injured and 25 families were rendered homeless. Property loss $100,000.

Plans of the Carnegie Technical Institute as contemplated by the trustees, involve an expenditure of $10,000,000, which Mr. Carnegie is expected to furnish.

Advices by steamer from Nome show that 500 men are penniless at the camp and that a winter of disorder is expected.

Leader of the Philippine insurgents on the Island of Samar is hard pressed by American soldiers.

Judge Taft, governor of the Philippines, successfully undergoes a surgical operation at Manila.

Inspector General Breckinridge, in his annual report, praised way the new army was organized.

Completed naval station and war base at Olongapo, P. I., will cost $30,000,000.

Army and naval officers in the Philippines complain of irregular mail service.

Twenty Indians of the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska died of smallpox.

Object of visit of representative men of Porto Rico to United States was to pave the way to admission of the island into the Union as a state.

Municipal Art league planning to increase its membership to 500,000 and raise $1,000,000 annually for beautifying the city.

Cotton mill operatives at Fall River again meet to vote on the question of a general strike, but their action is indecisive.

Automobile containing Henri Fournier, the French chauffeur, and five others, collided with a locomotive while crossing a railroad track near Westbury, L. I. Machine demolished and all its occupants hurt.

Count von Moltke left for Germany after a study of engineering methods of the United States, in which he was much impressed with American enterprise.

Appellate Court decided that under laws of Illinois the wife is liable for debts of husband.

Portuguese minister at Washington is recalled for prematurely announcing the death of President McKinley.

Secretary Gage has decided to buy in government bonds, thereby reducing the immense surplus in the treasury which would be a temptation for extravagant appropriations when Congress meets.

Richard Harding Davis and other war correspondents threaten to sue General Anger and the publishers of his book for insinuations against their bravery and accuracy in the Spanish war.

Francis Rose, of Faribault, Minn., who disappeared from Amherst College six weeks ago, has been located at Charlotte, N. C., where he is ill with malarial fever.

United States court in New York has decided a case whereby the widow of Dr. Lucius T. Sheffield is in a position to sue the 17,000 dentists in the United States for $10,000,000.

Body of Spanish Admiral Villamil arrived at New York on Sunday from Santiago, on its way to Spain.

California orange planter followed eloping daughter to St. Joseph, Mich., to prevent her marriage, but found no trace of her there.

Union Pacific withdrew from the market two sections of Kansas land, where gold is reported.

Mississippi man confessed murdering his father after his mother committed perjury to save him.

Negro killed two white men and wounded two others at a political meeting at Ferrum, Va.

Passengers in runaway balloon returned to their home in San Francisco.

Wu Ting Fang declared the stories of his recall are so persistent he would not be surprised if they were true. He has had no official notice yet from his government.

Admiral Dewey, who likes a joke, palmed off Captain Cook on a crowd as Admiral Schley.

Government geological surveyor found extensive deposits of copper ores in Alaskan islands.

James Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, to visit the White House during the winter.

Experts believe extensive petroleum beds exist across from Peoria, Ill., and a well is to be sunk this week to test the possibilities of the territory.

Professor Willis L. Moore, the weather expert, ridicules the idea that hailstorms can be dispelled by cannon shots.

Call has been issued for the annual meeting of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, the object of which organization is to seek methods of reducing industrial disturbances to a minimum.

Members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation have called a meeting of manufacturers to discuss the value of commercial reciprocity.

Repression at Berlin continues, unfavorable industrial news being the ruling influence.

Eastern capitalists pay $2,500,000 for control of the Elkton Gold Mining company of Colorado, on the property of which a rich strike was made recently.

New York customs officers seize $2,500 worth of jewels brought in by Penrhyn Neville, a young Englishman, who says they were intended for his fiancee, a Chicago girl.

FOREIGN.

It is officially announced in Rome that Archbishop Diomede Falconio, now papal delegate to Canada, is to succeed Martinelli in this country.

Spanish minister of the interior frames a measure for the regulation of strikes.

Colombian minister of war conspires against the government and is cast into jail.

Government troops in Venezuela defeat revolutionists.

Fearing the loss of commerce, English merchants are planning a conference upon methods of retaliation on Germany.

Pan-American congress will discuss means for suppression of anarchy.

Twenty persons hurt in a riot at Burungueo, Mexico, caused by starving residents attacking storehouse filled with corn.

British and American health authorities to co-operate in effort to prevent bubonic plague entering either country.

R. C. L. Perkins, a British naturalist, completed a collection of the fauna of Hawaii.

C. T. Yerkes bought Turner painting, "Rockets and Blue Lights," for $18,750.

Leipzig police confiscated edition of Tolstoi's book, "The Meaning of Life."

Insurgents in the Island of Samar hard pressed by Gen. Smith's troops.

Designs for the Queen Victoria memorial exhibited at St. James' palace.

Turkey notified that the annexation of Crete to Greece is inevitable.

Germany must import wheat to make up a shortage of 1,837,560 tons.

Earthquakes damaged houses at Gallarate, Italy.

France sends war ships to enforce the collection of claims against Turkey. Unless immediate payment is made the custom-house at the nearest port will be seized. Powers of Europe concur in this action. Crisis will come next Sunday.

Miss Stone and her companion in captivity are reported to be in a Turkish border village in the house of a Mussulman boy, an accomplice of the brigands, who will negotiate the ransom.

British people are quarreling among themselves over the retirement of General Buller, and the church is involved in a bitter discussion of affairs in South Africa.

European ports will disinfect vessels from Liverpool, where bubonic plague is reported. Four suspected cases reported at Glasgow.

French Minister for Foreign Affairs introduced the lawyer of the French embassy at Constantinople to ascertain how Turkey proposes to pay the Lorando claim. French fleet arrived in Turkish waters Monday.

Fight in which Colonel Benson was killed turns out to have been a desperate battle. Percentage of loss on both sides exceedingly heavy.

Bishop Sbarretti issued pastoral letter to Cubans in which he takes a hopeful view of conditions in the island.

Fourteen American war vessels maintaining a blockade of Samar Island. Insurgents supplies cut off.

Tampa cigar manufacturers seeking expert cigarmakers in Cuba to replace strikers.

Bitter partisan quarrel in Samoa menaces tranquility of the island.

British government to send 5,000 more cavalrymen to South Africa.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $ **3.20**

Express Charges Prepaid,

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using **Hayner's** Whiskey, which is an evidence of **true merit.** We give you absolutely **pure** Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

Publishers' Column

Choice Winter Reading.

This season The Blade has made arrangements to furnish its readers with a very choice selection of the most popular publications of this country at a very low price. You cannot afford to be without plenty of good reading matter this winter when it can be obtained at less than the wholesale rates to news agents.

Send for our list.

THE BLADE.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.00
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.05

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above. In open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Tortured by Burglars.

Massillon, O., Nov. 4.—Balser Race, his wife and two sons living near this city, early yesterday morning were tortured by burglars until they gave up over $1,000 in certificates of deposit and $40 in money. The burglars set fire to the hair of their victims and threatened to roast them alive. One of the sons may not recover. The burglars escaped in vehicles stolen from Mr. Race.

Sailed for Manila.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—The transport Kilpatrick sailed for Manila with 140 recruits and a large number of cabin passengers.

FUNSTON COMING HOME.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4.—It is stated that General Frederick Funston will soon be granted a leave of absence from the Philippines, and return to the United States. It is stated he is recovering rapidly from the operation for appendicitis recently undergone in Manila. Gen. Fred D. Grant will, it is stated, likely succeed Gen. Funston in command of the San Fernando district.

GEN. FUNSTON.

ROYAL ARBITRATOR.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Rome correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says King Victor Emmanuel has accepted the invitation to act as arbitrator between Great Britain and Brazil in regard to the Guiana frontier question.

VICTOR EMANUEL
KING OF ITALY

The king is said to be much gratified at the tribute paid to his mental qualities by the invitation, as well as by the compliment paid, through him, to the Italian nation.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book on piles free to any address. Rea Co., Dept. J, Minneapolis, Minn.

LIGHT WEIGHT SILVER.

New York, Oct. 30.—The New York sub-treasury has asked the aid of the Washington secret service bureau in running down those persons who are responsible for the flood of light-weight silver half dollars and dollar pieces recently discovered in this city. The method employed by the operators is unique and in effect similar to the "sweating" of gold coins, once so common, with the addition that the silver coins are plated. When lightened the coins retaining their original appearance are again placed in circulation, requiring a trained eye and an experienced touch to discover that they have been tampered with. After a bit of the wear and tear money undergoes, the coins which have been operated upon reveal their lightness at once, and, as a result, are refused acceptance. It is not permissible for the government to redeem the coins at their face value and, of course, their intrinsic worth is much less than the amount for which they have passed current. Electroplaters who make a specialty of silverwares, use bar silver for their purpose. In place of the crude metal, it is explained, several smaller firms have utilized silver coins of the half and dollar denominations, and, having obtained from them a deposit of silver upon the article which is being plated, have used the money again at its face value. By this operation they gain the cost of the silver used in plating, and as coin metal is practically pure, they are able to put a fine and more expensive finish upon the goods than if honest methods were employed with bar metal.

PLAGUE QUARANTINE.

New York, Nov. 1.—Health Officer Doty said to-day in relation to the reports of the appearance of plague at Glasgow and Liverpool:

The same regulations will be carried out in regard to the port of Glasgow as when the disease recently appeared in that city. As regards Liverpool, all steamers and their crews and passengers will be carefully inspected on arrival at quarantine. I am working in harmony with the federal authorities who carefully inspect all passengers before embarkation for this port. I do not apprehend any danger to the public health by the appearance of these cases of plague at Glasgow and Liverpool."

SCHLEY INQUIRY.

The Admiral Subject to a Very Rigid Cross-Examination.

Washington, Oct. 30.—With the opening of the Schley court of inquiry to-day, Admiral Schley began the fifth day of his testimony and the third day of his cross-examination. The prospect then was that he would continue on the stand throughout the day.

The testimony began to-day where it left off yesterday, taking up different phases of the blockade of Santiago, and passing from that question into the reconnoissance of May 31, when the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon was bombarded. The battle of July 3 was left for the last subject to be considered.

Relating the occurrences of the bombardment, he said he recalled that Capt. Higginson had asked, after he (Schley) went aboard the Massachusetts, that the bombardment be postponed until after dinner; that he warned some people to get off the turrets, and that Lieutenant Commander Potts had given notice that they were on the range. He did not recall, he said, the signal not to go in closer, but it was possible that such a signal had been sent and that it had not been recorded, because the writing of them was always deferred until the next day.

"No man" said he, "except the press correspondents, who brave all dangers, can always have paper and pencil at hand while a battle is in progress, and, as a consequence, there is a failure to record many occurrences that should be recorded."

Here followed an examination of the various signals from the Massachusetts on the day of the bombardment, which the admiral verified. At the same time he remarked that he thought there were other signals unrecorded.

Admiral Schley said he had ordered the range at 7,000 yards that day, but he had not supposed the Colon was so far up the harbor.

"Of course," he said, "I left the measurement of the range to the executive officer."

"Does your letter to the senate, dated February 18, 1899, plead the precautionary order of the department for not destroying the Colon?"

"I should rather think that is the inference."

The cross-examination of Admiral Schley on the battle of Santiago began with a question as to what the first movement of the Brooklyn's helm was after the enemy's ships were sighted coming out.

"We were heading west by north," he replied. "The first helm was to port."

"Capt. Cook gave the order for the turn?"

"Yes."

"You regard that turn as very important, do you not?"

"I think it was the movement that decided the events of that day."

The admiral said, in response to questions, that he had not mentioned the loop in his report of the battle. It was an incident of the battle which he had no idea would ever come into controversy. Capt. Cook had given the order without orders from him except under his general instructions to close in and keep somewhere about 1,000 yards away, outside of broadside topedo range. When the time came for the turn, Capt. Cook's conception of the movement coincided with his own. Although Capt. Cook gave the order, he would have done so in a moment had the captain of the Brooklyn failed to do so.

"Do you assume full responsibility for the turn?"

"Absolutely. If I did not give the order, I approved it," replied the admiral.

Asked where he had heretofore, before the beginning of this inquiry, mentioned that he had, during the battle, given the signal, "Follow the flag," Admiral Schley replied:

"I think I have kept my mouth pretty close on all these subjects, and do not recall speaking of this incident. I distinctly recollect giving the signal, and that it was flying for twenty minutes."

"Did the Brooklyn stand in and attempt to sink the Spanish fleet in the channel?"

"I started in at first to help the other vessels and to have them help me. I felt that if we could stop the Spaniards the battleships could go in and sink them. I never had any idea that they would get away."

Continuing, he said he estimated that the Brooklyn had gone in to within a mile to a mile and a half of the mouth of the harbor, and was within range of the shore batteries. He thought that for from twelve to fourteen minutes the flagship had been within a range of less than 2,000 yards from the Spanish ships.

"They looked very close," he said.

"When the Spanish ships succeeded in getting out of the harbor without being sunk, in accordance with orders, what alternative was there but to chase them?"

"There was no alternative—no other course was open, but much depended upon the character of the chase."

It was made in the proper way and was effective was one thing, while a poorly conducted and ineffective blockade would have been another thing."

The admiral said, in reply to questions, that, while several of the vessels had failed to join in the chase, leaving the work, after the sinking of the Teresa and the Oquendo to the Brooklyn and the Oregon, this was because they could not follow at the pace set by the Spaniards.

At this point Capt. Lemly introduced the following paragraph from Admiral Schley's report of the battle, dated at Guantanamo, July 6, 1898:

"Since reaching this place and holding conversation with several of the captains, viz: Capt. Eulate, of the Viscaya, and the second in command of the Colon, Commander Contreras, I have learned that the Spanish admiral's scheme was to concentrate all fire for a while on the Brooklyn, and the Viscaya was to ram her, in hopes that, if they could destroy her, the chance to escape would be increased, as it was supposed she was the swiftest ship in our squadron. This explains the heavy fire mentioned and the Viscaya's action in the earlier movements of the engagement. The execution of this purpose was promptly defeated by the fact that all the ships of the squadron advanced into close range and opened an irresistibly furious and terrific fire upon the enemy's squadron as it was coming out of the harbor."

Admiral Schley identified this as a part of his report. The witness said that before the helm of the Brooklyn was swung hard aport in order to make the loop, the helm was put alternately to port and to starboard in order to meet the movements of the enemy's ships.

"It was difficult," he said, "at that time, to say whether they meant to go between the Texas and the Brooklyn, or the other way."

"You stated, in your examination in chief, I believe, that on making the turn you did not see the starboard side of the Texas."

"I did say so, absolutely," replied the witness.

Admiral Schley, in response to questions, said he had not heard of the Texas incident until six months after the battle. He had been under the impression, until later, that the starboard engine of the Brooklyn was backed to facilitate the turn. He recollected distinctly that he had warned Captain Cook, as the enemy approached, that they were going to ram him. He was closely questioned as to the order which went below, "stand by to turn." In answer to a question, he said he supposed the captain had given the order. He was not certain. His attention was called to a letter of June 13, 1900, written from the South Atlantic station, in which the admiral was quoted as saying the turn was made to avoid the last attempt of the Viscaya to ram, but, as the letter could not be produced at the time, he was not questioned upon it. His attention was next called to his letter to the Senate in which he said the turn was made to avoid blanketing the fire of his own ships, and also to his statement, in examination in chief, that he had not turned to port, because to do so would have brought the ship into dangerous proximity to the enemy's vessels and exposed her to possible torpedo attack or ramming.

"Now," said Captain Lemly, "here appear to be three reasons why you made the turn. Why did you make that turn?"

"As I already stated in my direct testimony, there is another very much more important reason which you have not asked, and that was, that the ship might continue in the action and defeat the enemy, as we did. That was the controlling one of all."

"Have you stated that?" asked Captain Lemly, to which Admiral Schley replied: "I never stated it, because I thought it was evident. I never stated it for three or four reasons. There are several other reasons we could conjure up about it. I have them in mind. I have stated, in relation to the Senate document, that the matter was prepared very hurriedly, and here I have stated the general purposes, or at least what the movement was intended to accomplish."

"Did you have each of these various reasons in mind at the time?"

"Probably all of them and others."

The judge advocate then took up Admiral Schley's report of the battle, made to the department, dated Guantanamo Bay, July 6, 1898, and he was questioned concerning the statements made therein, attention being called to the statement that after the Viscaya had struck her colors, a signal was made to cease firing, and then the following sentence: "The Oregon having proved vastly faster than the other battleships, she and the Brooklyn, together with the Texas and another vessel, which proved to be your flagship, continued westward in pursuit of the Colon, which had run inshore, evidently seeking some good spot to beach if she should fail to elude her pursuers."

"You wrote that?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"Yes," replied Admiral Schley, "and I can explain the whole thing, if you will permit me to introduce a preliminary report I made, that was returned."

Capt. Lemly—"I have no objection to your preliminary report, unless it comes under the rule that it was not sent."

Admiral Schley—"It was sent, and was returned."

Capt. Lemly—"I think I have a right to continue now, and not have them insert other evidence at this time."

"Mr. Rayner—"I differ with you on that. I think when a witness is asked a question—"

Admiral Dewey—"The information contained in that report, which was not sent, can be drawn out in some other way. The court has ruled it out because it was not sent. A good many questions have been asked. You might ask some more."

Mr. Rayner—"It is not quite three days, yet he is just beginning."

Capt. Lemly—"I do not want to answer that."

Mr. Rayner—"I want to read this report."

Admiral Dewey—"The court has decided that it had better be drawn out in some other way. We have ruled out all papers not sent."

Mr. Rayner—"This was sent. This is not the report that was sent to the telegraph office."

Admiral Dewey—"Oh, I beg your pardon."

Capt. Lemly and Mr. Rayner continued the discussion for some time. The former charged that Mr. Rayner's purpose was to interfere with the cross-examination. Admiral Dewey finally put an end to the discussion by saying that if there was no objection to bringing in the report at another time, it could be brought in at this point. Thereupon Capt. Lemly withdrew his objection.

"The damage has already been done," said he. "It is for the purpose of destroying the order of the cross-examination, and that is now accomplished. He has already accomplished all the damage he can do."

At this point, the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the court took a recess for luncheon.

Washington, Oct. 30.—At 2:36 p. m., Captain Lemly concluded his cross-examination of Admiral Schley, which had been begun at the beginning of the morning session of Monday.

Captain Lemly said: "I have no further questions." He turned to Mr. Rayner, who said: "We have not a single question."

"The court has a few," said Admiral Dewey.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination there was placed in evidence the telegram sent by Admiral Schley to the department on July 10, saying, in substance, that he did not desire to assume the entire credit for the victory of July 3, and that the victory belonged to the fleet under the command of Admiral Sampson. In reply to a question from Captain Parker, he said he had taken this dispatch to Admiral Sampson, "who stated that he was very glad that I had sent it and thought that it was very generous."

"Who was generous?"

"I, of course."

At 3:08 p. m. Admiral Schley was excused, and at 3:10 p. m. the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, Oct. 31.—When the Schley court of inquiry opened to-day, Capt. T. S. Borden was called as the first witness of the day, and as the last witness who was to testify in Admiral Schley's behalf.

Capt. Borden said he had been junior marine officer on the Brooklyn.

Speaking of the events of the battle of July 3, he said the lowest range was 1,100 yards, and that this was given just before the turn, while the maximum range was 2,500 yards. He had clearly observed the Brooklyn's loop, and, speaking of this, he said:

"In the course of the turn I fired guns of either side, starboard and port. Smoke was very thick at that time, and during the turn I saw no vessels at all, although I had a plain view out of the stern ports. I judge I could see about 500 yards distinctly."

In reply to questions from Mr. Rayner, he said he had seen Commodore Schley three times during the battle, and that his bearing was "everything that the officers and crew could have expected."

On cross-examination, the fact was brought out that during the turn Capt. Borden had been in charge of guns in the stern of the ship, and had not been able to see ahead.

Capt. Borden was then excused, and as he left the stand Mr. Rayner said he would have no more witnesses to call. He said:

"May it please the court, we have closed our case."

This statement was made at 11:15, and it was made in such quiet tones that it is doubtful whether its purport was understood by half those present.

Capt. Parker then asked to have put in evidence a number of documents, including the report of the battle of July 3, Admiral Schley made from Montevideo, June 13, 1900. This report never has been printed. Following is an extract from it:

"In my judgment, from an unobstructed view of the entire field of action during the combat, the Viscaya was not more than 1,000 yards distant. My flag lieutenant, standing at my elbow, reminded me that the distance between the leaders of the Spanish squadron and ourselves was approaching our tactical diameter. The stadimeter at this instant indicated 900 yards. The Brooklyn then swung to starboard to meet what proved to be the last of the attempts to ram the Brooklyn, for the Viscaya then turned square to starboard and followed the Maria Teresa until the latter's destruction. These facts admit of no contradiction, for they are based upon the independent judgment and observation of two or more persons, and upon the stadimeter in the hands of a person skilled in its use."

Ten minutes were consumed in presenting this report, which was admitted. Lieut. Grant was then called as the first witness for rebuttal.

The witness was interrogated only concerning the events of May 31, when Commodore Schley went aboard the Massachusetts for the purpose of making a reconnaissance and bombarding the Colon, especially to the conversation in which Lieut. Sears, flag lieutenant of the Brooklyn, who accompanied Commodore Schley on this occasion, in which the lieutenant was represented as urging that no obstacles be put in the way of letting the bombardment go on, because, as he was represented to have said, it had been difficult enough to get the commodore up to the point of undertaking it.

In reply to questions, Lieut. Grant said he had seen Lieut. Sears on board the Massachusetts during the bombardment or reconnoissance of May 31, and that he first saw him on the quarterdeck about 11 o'clock of that day. "I had been below," continued the witness, "to get the powder division ready for action. Between 11 and 12 o'clock I went with Lieut. Sears into the navigator's room, while he was washing his hands previous to going in to breakfast in the ward-room, and I had a conversation with him in that room, and afterward at the ward-room table." The witness said the navigator was present part of the time during this conversation. At the conversation he thought about sixteen were present, practically the entire mess.

"I want you to state what the conversation was in the stateroom of the navigator."

At this point the testimony was brought to a sudden stop by an emphatic remark by Mr. Rayner: "I object. Addressing the court, Mr. Rayner made a vigorous speech, charging that the conversation in the wardroom of the Massachusetts was immaterial to the case; that as it was irrelevant to the issue, and as Admiral Schley was not present at the conversation, was clearly inadmissible. If this talk could be permitted any remark made by Lieut. Sears at any other place could be introduced. Mr. Rayner quoted several authorities in support of his contention. Mr. Hanna contended that the testimony was material, and therefore, under Mr. Rayner's own authorities, admissible.

Following Mr. Hanna, Capt. Lemly quoted the remark which Lieut. Sears is alleged to have made, as follows: "For God's sake, don't discourage him (meaning Commodore Schley); it is all we have been able to do to work him up to this."

Capt. Parker followed with a brief speech in support of Mr. Rayner's contention. "If," he said, "commanding officers are to be judged by all the foolish and ridiculous things young officers in the wardroom say, I don't know what would become of them."

The members of the court were in consultation for fifteen minutes, and when they returned Admiral Dewey announced the court's decision as follows: "The objection as made is sustained by the court."

The witness was then excused and after a brief consultation between Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna, Capt. Sigsbee was recalled. When he had taken his seat Mr. Hanna stated that he was recalled for the purpose of securing such facts as he might be possessed of that the court or counsel might want to elicit from him.

This statement brought Mr. Rayner to his feet with the question: "You are calling Capt. Sigsbee in rebuttal, of course?"

Captain Lemly: "I don't call it rebuttal. We called Capt. Sigsbee because he is wanted to testify."

The controversy between counsel continued for some time.

The court then at 12:50 p. m. took a recess until 2 o'clock, without deciding the point raised.

When the court reconvened after recess, Admiral Dewey announced the decision of the court on the question of rebutting testimony, holding that witnesses may be called at any time or recalled for the purpose of making corrections of former testimony, or additions in the nature of corrections. They cannot, however, reiterate former evidence.

The language of the court was as follows:

"The court has considered the matter which was before it at the time of the recess and decides as follows:

"Admiral Schley requested the department to take such action as may bring under discussion and review of his brothers in arms certain criticisms made upon him.

"This request indicated that he desired the department to order a court of inquiry to investigate the portions of his naval career to which such criticisms referred.

"In pursuance of this request the department appointed a court of inquiry to thoroughly inquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the subject of the investigation, directed the attention of the court to certain important points, and ordered the court to report all the pertinent facts which it may deem established. The court is therefore required to examine all witnesses who may have any knowledge of the matters brought to its attention, and is not bound by an technical law regarding evidence or procedure, and to this end witnesses will be called at any time or they will be recalled to make corrections or additions in the nature of corrections to their testimony, that the facts of the case may, if possible, be placed clearly before the court, but no witness shall reiterate former statements."

The latter part of this decision was read by Capt. Lemly to the witness in order that he might confine his answers in accordance therewith. Captain Lemly then asked him to proceed to make such corrections of his testimony or such additions in the nature of corrections as he might desire. Captain Sigsbee answered as follows:

"I have carefully, since my last testimony, gone over all of my official documents, all of my private letters and the records of the St. Paul. I have no correction to make in the testimony I then gave so far as it was given, excepting that I said I could not recollect whether there were one or two assemblages of commanding officers, aboard ship off Santiago, before the arrival of the flying squadron there on the 26th, and that if there were two visits one must have been on board the Yale. My log shows there were two assemblages, both on board the Harvard, and that I went on the second visit with the captain of the Yale and from that I had come to the conclusion that the second visit was on board the Yale. That is the only correction I desire to make."

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Schley court of inquiry began its proceedings to-day with the understanding that with the exception of some witnesses who will be recalled to correct their testimony on Monday next the last testimony would be taken before adjournment.

The witnesses called for to-day were both summoned by the department, and were Lieut. John Hood, who commanded the dispatch boat Hawk during the Cuban campaign, and Mr. Sylvester Scovel, who was a newspaper correspondent during the Spanish war.

Admiral Schley was in the court-room half an hour before proceedings began, but he announced that he would not be able to undertake the correcting of his testimony before next Monday.

The court was six minutes late in entering the hall to-day, this being the first time that absolute promptness has not been observed. Judge Advocate Lemly announced that counsel had agreed on the order of the speeches in closing the case, subject to the sanction of the court. Mr. Hanna is to open for the department. He will be followed by Capt. Parker and Mr. Rayner for Admiral Schley, and Judge Advocate Lemly will close for the department. Admiral Dewey announced that this arrangement was satisfactory to the court.

Captain Lemly then brought up the question of the character of the argument to be made, saying: "I would like for my own information to ask the instructions of the court as to whether or not we are expected in the closing argument to confine ourselves to the evidence and to the scope of the precept as defined by the court. I mean the arguments made both by counsel for the applicant and by my associate and myself."

Mr. Rayner—"We have to confine ourselves to the evidence, but I do not want to be entirely restricted. We cannot allude to any facts that are not in the evidence, but we will, in making our allusion, do it very respectfully and within proper bounds."

Captain Lemly—"I think that should be the general scope of the argument. The court has defined the scope of the precept, but, of course, we could not undertake and the court won't undertake to restrict ourselves entirely, I assume, in stating just exactly the words and the manner and so on. That would be a question which, at the time, they would have to say whether it was proper or not."

Mr. Rayner—"Of course, in making an argument we won't pretend to refer to anything not in the record. We are bound by that, but I do not want to have any more restrictions placed upon my argument than I would in any other court. I want the constitutional right to argue this case within proper bounds and with great respect to everbody concerned, but to make criticisms as they appear proper to me, or to make comment. If I should find, for instance, that I believed a witness has not told the truth, I should not hesitate to say so."

Captain Lemly—"That is right."

Admiral Dewey—"There won't be any trouble about that. When we come to that bridge, we will cross it."

Sylvester Scovel was then called as the first witness of the day. He said that while on the press boat Somers N. Smith, as a newspaper correspondent, on May 27 or 28, it came up with the St. Paul, on which Captain Sigsbee was in command, off the shore at Santiago. There was a conversation with Captain Sigsbee through the megaphone, and he himself had used the megaphone in conducting the interview.

The witness said the Somers N. Smith was about 75 or 100 feet from the St. Paul during the conversation.

"Give us, as nearly as you can, any words of that conversation," said Captain Lemly.

"We had been sent to find Commodore Schley, and the first question was, of course, 'where is Schley?' and the answer from Captain Sigsbee was, 'You will find him in the Yucatan Passage,' and then, inasmuch as our boat was very slow, I asked him to advise me whether he thought we could catch Commodore Schley if we followed him, and he stated, 'yes.'

"The second question was: 'Where is Cervera?' and the answer to that Capt. Sigsbee did not speak for a moment. He consulted with somebody on the bridge of the ship, and then answered: 'I am not sure, but we caught an English collier trying to sneak into the harbor this morning.' That was all the conversation I remember to have had with Captain Sigsbee personally. Other men on the boat had some conversation with him."

"Did Capt. Sigsbee, at any time during the conversation inform you that the English squadron was not in Santiago?"

"He did not tell us that the Spaniards were in there."

Mr. Scovel said that he had effected three landings on the southern coast of Cuba for the purpose of communicating with the insurgent Cubans during the campaign.

On cross-examination, Mr. Scovel said that he had been at the megaphone a part of the time. He could not say whether others on board the press boat had talked with Capt. Sigsbee.

"Then," asked Mr. Rayner, "are you prepared to say on your oath that no one in your boat asked Capt. Sigsbee whether Cervera was not in the harbor at Santiago?"

"It is possible," was the reply, "that a conversation might have taken place on the part of some one else, but as the Smith was a small boat, and as conversation must necessarily be in a loud tone of voice, I think I would have heard it if there had been any."

"Are you, then, prepared to say that the testimony of Mr. Hare, in which he said that Capt. Sigsbee had said that the Spaniards were not in Santiago is false?"

"No. I am not prepared to say that his statement is false, and that no such conversation took place, but I can swear that nothing of the kind was said while I was conducting the conversation, and I conducted the principal part of it."

Mr. Scovel was then excused, and a number of the witnesses of yesterday were called for the purpose of making corrections in their testimony. While Captain Eaton, of the Resolute, was on the stand for this purpose, Captain Lemly asked him:

"Which way was the Brooklyn heading when you saw her funnels appear out of the smoke, to the southward, as you stated yesterday?"

The witness replied: "About southwest, as I saw her nearly broadside on." He also stated that when he saw the Brooklyn making her turn "with comparative rapidity, the turn had nearly been completed."

In reply to a question as to what report he had made on which such a memorandum could have been based, the witness replied:

"I reported to the commanding officer of the Dolphin that I conversed with a number of officers and that I did not believe myself, nor did many of the officers believe, as far as I could make out, that the Spaniards were there, that there was no reason for believing they were there and that I thought Commodore Schley had convinced himself they were there on very slender grounds."

Mr. Hanna—"Did you not make any report to the commanding officer of the Dolphin which would warrant the use of language embodied in the memorandum?"

"I did make such a report, one warranting stronger language than that."

Mr. Hanna—"How did you get the notes in reference to the boarding of the Adula?"

"I never boarded the Adula. I returned to the flagship Brooklyn, after collecting the mail, under Commodore Schley's orders, about 11 o'clock. Just as I came on board I met Lieutenant Simpson of the Brooklyn, who had boarded the Adula, and had his written report. I asked him to let me see it, as there might be valuable information in it, which he did. I then told him I wanted a copy of it to take back to the admiral, as there was, in my opinion, very valuable information in it. Simpson and myself went to the executive officers' office and he read the notes over. He had the executive officer's writer make a copy for me to take back to the admiral, as valuable information. He had just come out from making his report to the commander of the flying squadron. That, as quoted in the appendix, is an exact account of Simpson's report to the commander-in-chief of the flying squadron."

Lieutenant Hood said, in reply to a question from Mr. Rayner, that he had not boarded the Adula and that the notes which he had carried back to the Dolphin were those made by Lieutenant Simpson. Hence it was Lieutenant Simpson and not himself who had boarded the British ship.

Lieutenant Hood was then excused and a number of telegrams and official dispatches, which have heretofore been put in, were introduced at this point for the convenience of counsel.

Captain Lemly then stated that he had one more witness whom he desired to call on Monday, owing to the fact that he was too ill to appear to-day, and it was also stated that Admiral Schley would again take the sand for the purpose of correcting his testimony. Mr. Rayner said he would have no more witnesses, except the admiral himself.

There being no further business before the court, an adjournment was taken, at 12:45, until Monday at 11 a. m.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Before taking the usual recess for luncheon, Mr. Rayner offered in evidence the commission of Admiral Schley and, when asked if he had any objections to it going in, Captain Lemly replied, "none at all," but called attention to the fact that it was a commission dated August 10, 1898, issued during a recess of Congress, and that the words "nominated by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," were stricken out. "It will appear, of course," said Captain Lemly, "exactly as it appears here."

Captain Parker—"This commission was issued under the law that authorized it, 'for gallant conduct in battle.'"

In reply to a question by Admiral Dewey, Captain Lemly said "It is signed by the President. It was a recess appointment, but the court will remember that none of these adopted interim appointments was confirmed by the Senate."

Admiral Dewey—"It is valueless, if it has not been confirmed by the Senate. It can go in, but it has no value, of course."

At this point the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

When the court came in after recess Admiral Dewey handed to Captain Lemly and the latter read the following announcement:

"The court states, that while it has admitted to its record a document presented by counsel for the applicant, which was issued to the applicant by the President of the United States on August 10, 1898, the court does not recognize such document as the commission under which the applicant holds his present office in the navy."

Immediately after the reading of this statement the argument in the case was begun, Mr. E. P. Hanna, assistant to Judge Advocate Lemly, opening for the government.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Two new witnesses were before the Schley court of inquiry to-day, and both of them were called in the interest of Admiral Schley. They were Frank B. Richards and George Lynch, both of whom went through the Cuban campaign as newspapermen.

Mr. Richards was on the press boat Premier, and testified concerning the interview with Captain Sigsbee, while the

Continued on Seventh Page.

Lazy Liver

When the liver goes wrong, everything is wrong. You have dyspepsia, coated tongue, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, general debility. One of Ayer's Pills each night, just one, gently starts the liver and removes all trouble.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for liver complaint, and have found them to be the best thing I have ever tried."
E. N. North, Sidell, Ill.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Elegant Solid Oak Dining Room Chairs

THE BLADE has made arrangements with one of the largest and most reliable chair factories in this part of the country, whereby we can furnish our readers with elegant solid oak chairs at much less than the retail price, even after paying all freight charges. We offer you the choice of two styles:

Style A:

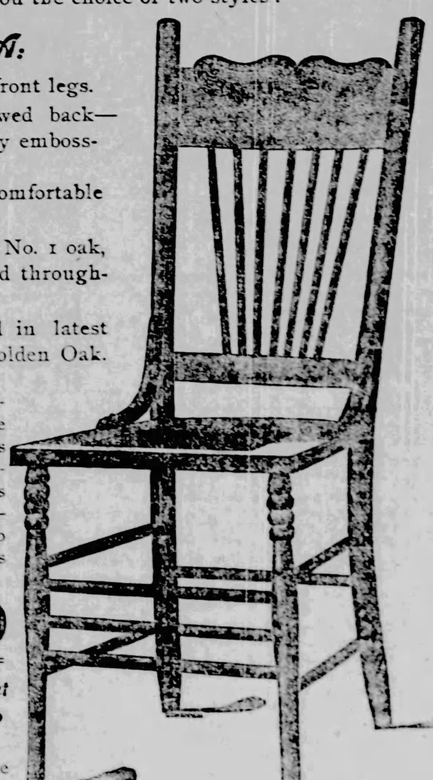
Beaded front legs.

Hand-sawed back—handsomely embossed.

Large, comfortable seat.

Made of No. 1 oak, well braced throughout.

Finished in latest style of Golden Oak.

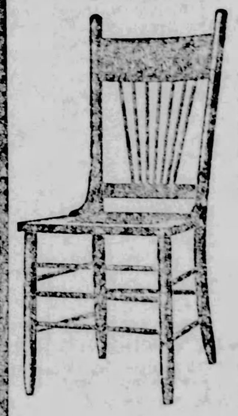


...The regular retail price of these chairs at any furniture store is $1.50 each—our price to Blade readers is only

$5.40

For a Set of Six.

And the Weekly Blade one year.



Style B:

Same as A. except the back, which is plain sawed, and legs are not beaded. Regular retail price $1.25 each—our price for set of six and the Weekly Blade one year, is only

$5.00

Chairs are shipped by freight. Purchaser pays freight on receipt of goods. Should any part of a chair be broken in transit we agree to furnish new parts promptly and free of charge.

Address all orders

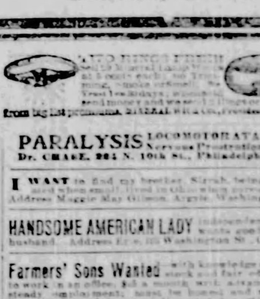
The Blade.
Toledo, Ohio.

PARALYSIS LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA & Dr. CHASE, 204 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I WANT to find my brother Sirah, being same Address Mary Ann Gray Orphanage, Atlanta, Ga.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY husband. Address Box 77, Box 77, Chicago.

Farmers' Sons Wanted



SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED
BIG WAGES
Write for Booklet, New Plan, Terms, etc. FREE
Morrison Mfg. Co., Morrison Mfg. Building, Chicago, Ill.

LIFE SIZE DOLL FREE

"Baby's clothes will now fit Dollie."

Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of Dr. Greer Cold & Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write to-day and we will send you the tablets by mail postpaid; when sold send us the money ($1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 24 inches high and can wear baby's clothes. Dollie has an indestructible head, Golden Hair, Rosy Cheeks, Brown Eyes, Kid Colored Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Shoes, and will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted French Doll and will fit in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed. Address,

NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Doll Dept. 37 L. New Haven, Conn

TAKE THEM OUT.

Or Feed Them on Food They Can Study On.

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do, either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Not Yet the End.

(Written for The Toledo Blade.)

Did we not somehow believe
With faith that will not be gainsaid
That in some wide and wondrous place
Each would with equal gift and grace
The pathway chosen of his soul
Be let to tread;
How could this life be thus endured?
And did we not from some sweet source receive
The prescient—knowledge, comfort—fraught
That hurts and ills of life there cured
Will leave upon our souls no scar
Their certain symmetry to mar,
Who could content
Himself with years thus poorly spent?
Look where we will, the lesson's taught
In which we put our hope and trust,
That time will yet these things adjust
That seem so hoplessly awry.
That of these poor, imperfect parts;
These broken hearts—
And lives that seem of such small worth,
Will yet outcome the perfect whole
Within some wide eternity.
From out the gloom of grudging earth
Upsprings the slender, piercing spar
That is the green and growing snoot
Which crowns itself with blossom-star
And yieldeth sustenance of fruit.
The curtain 'o thin that falls between
Our visioned way and that unseen,
And sometimes by a breath 'tis blown
To semblance of strange shapes unknown.
With keener senses one discerns
Those things for which each heart outyearns;
The voice we never more may hear;
The hand that calls and beckons out
Some slough of slow, despondent doubt;
These things are sent to make it clear
To each of us, dear brother, friend,
That this is not, is not the end.

—Julia Neely Finch, Birmingham, Ala.

Will Wins The Greatest Victories.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"And things can never go badly wrong,
If the love be true and the heart be strong;
For the mist, if it comes and the weeping rain,
Will be changed by love into sunshine again."

George Macdonald wrote many very beautiful and helpful words, for even his stories were pervaded by what may be named "spiritual knowing"— a term which, by the way, has been made luminous in a little book recently published under that title. In the lines quoted above, however, Mr. Macdonald struck one of the keynotes of life, and if there is a chord in our hearts to respond, a philosophy which will lighten the whole future is ours to command. It is a philosophy more practical than sentimental or simply poetical, and the writer meant that it should be so. At the same time he did not intend to convey the idea that the shadowed life can, on the instant, be continuously filled with sunshine, but that Love, in which all virtues are comprehended, can change darkness into a light unfading.

Two influences combine to prevent the winning of our way to the standpoint whence the trials and worries of every day living fade away into comparative obscurity. The one is our impatience, and the other the conviction that the path is steep and rough requiring unceasing and wearisome effort to keep a footing therein. In one sense both are true.

It is a truism that there is no royal road to success, that whatever is worth possessing has always its price in the expenditure of force in some way. We all know this is undeniable, know that to paint a beautiful picture, to carve a noble statue, to write a scholarly book, to do anything well, demands unflagging zeal and energy. Aware of this, it seems strange that when we come to evolving character, to overcoming faults, to building towards an ideal involving spiritual growth, we so easily lose heart and confidence in our own powers.

Not long ago I received a letter referring to what has been so often and persistently repeated in this column concerning the potency of right thought wisely and continuously directed, and the question was asked whether the writer had succeeded in doing what was declared could be accomplished.

No! A thousand times no! I have simply proved to myself the possible. And every one can prove the same thing, and many are doing it, are gaining the force to shape in a large degree their own future, not only in the spiritual but in the material, the latter far less important in its finality, and yet belonging to us to fashion to our needs. Thought is substance, plastic to the will, and by the will to be moulded and forced to manifest outwardly what we desire. Yet this cannot be done by spasmodic effort. We cannot be strong today and weak to-morrow. We cannot have one purpose this week and another the next. Steadily and forcefully the thought must be controlled to one object, and there will then be a gradual attainment. "Center the consciousness upon any field of experience, objective or subjective," writes the editor of Realization, "and its characteristics will become dominant in life."

Know that the sun is shining for you as for all of God's creatures and by and by the mist will flee away. Know that not one single desire or longing can fill your heart without somewhere in God's beautiful world there exists the means, possible of attainment, for its gratification.

"Oh Ship of Dreams, sail forth, sail forth for me,
Where many a white fleet speedeth eagerly;
Unto the isle Fulfilment, where doth lie
Rich treasures you must bring me by and by."

We are still in the kindergarten of mental control. We do not know our own powers, because we have so far failed to recognize our at-one-ment with the divine. The force of will permeating thought cannot be measured. Directed by Love, the vital law of the universe, and it becomes finally omnipotent.

In the light of this truth the importance of the will as a factor in "becoming" is manifest. The effort to break that of a child is criminal. A strong will is one of the most precious of all possessions, if rightly directed. It is only when uncontrolled that it becomes dangerous. Let the whole effort be to teach the child self-control, but never do him the great wrong of crushing this glorious gift. To learn to govern one's own self is progression; to forcibly dominate another is retrogression.

The other hindrance in this effort to sway the physical being by the mental and the mental by the spiritual is, as said before, the conviction that it is a path wholly of hardship and trial, and, indeed, it has always been so painted. We know how sorrow, failure, and disappointment darken the days, but unless we have made a practical use of this golden rule of life which, in its essence, is Love, we have failed to catch the sunshine of the uplifting that comes from its application.

Lillian Whiting says, concerning this belief that ease and pleaure can only be found in non-resistance to faults and defects of character, these earnest words:

"Does the road wind up hill? Most certainly, and thereby it leads on into the purer light, the fairer radiance, the wider view. Does one prefer to go down hill into some dark ravine or deep mountain gorge? It is a great fallacy that it is the hardship of life to live in the best, instead of in the worst. It is the way of the transgressor which is hard—not of him who endeavors to follow the divine leading. The deeper truth is that the moment one commits all his purposes and his aspirations into the divine keeping he connects himself by that very act with a current of irresistible energy; one that reinforces him with power utterly undreamed of before."

There is, then, but the one thing to do—to think right, and then to put into that thought the force of will sufficient to vitalize it into manifest life. It can not be done in a moment, but gradually and surely, as persistency has its way. Only thus has any life become great, only thus has any movement for good reached success. It was the working out of this law, albeit unconsciously.

Let us remember, however, in our own living, while waiting for the fruition of effort, that

"Things can never go badly wrong
If the love be true and the heart be strong."

Helps for the Housekeeper.

Every Step Counts.

Anything that will save steps for a busy woman is indeed a blessing, and one that will do that is a table about two feet wide and four feet long. This is made with a narrow board around the edge to prevent articles from falling off and is fitted with castors.

The dishes needed in the dining room at meal time can all be placed on this and wheeled into the room at once, and the food when cooked can be carried in in the same way, thus saving many trips to and from the kitchen. When the meal is finished, the table may be cleared and everything removed in the same manner.

Where the rooms of a house are all on one floor, this table will be useful in distributing the clean clothes after the week's laundry work is finished. For serving afternoon tea in the house, or on the piazza it is invaluable, saving, as it does, many steps and in providing a convenient place for the alcohol lamp to stand over which the tea is made. There are many other ways in which this very convenient table can be used, and the cost is but trifling compared with the comfort it furnishes.

An Ounce of Prevention.

Few things are more disagreeable to a sensitive person than to be met at the entrance of a house by the odors of past and gone dinners, which lurk in the corners, telling louder than words, what has been on the dinner menus for days. A thorough ventilation by opening doors and windows will generally drive away these unpleasant reminders, but often a little thought of prevention in the kitchen will be more effectual.

Leaving unwashed pans and kettles on the stove is a fruitful source of these odors and can be avoided by filling the vessels with cold water, in which is a little baking soda, or soap powder, as soon as their contents are removed. This will also make the washing much easier.

If cabbage, onions, turnips or any strongly scented vegetables are placed in cold water for several hours before using, and cooked uncovered, they will be much less odoriferous. It is said a crust of dry bread dropped in the water in which vegetables are boiled, just before it comes to the boiling point, and removed in a few minutes, will absorb and carry away with it the oil which holds the fumes.

Charcoal will absorb the disagreeable smell that sometimes pervades closed cupboards, and a dish which retains vague and unsavory reminders of things that have been set away on them, can be sweetened by scouring with powdered charcoal.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

How often we neglect to mend a little worn place in the table-cloth, or a sheet, because we have not the materials handy and before we know it the small rent has grown to be a very large one.

In an Eastern paper is found this suggestion which will do away with much of the trouble: "In the house mothers working apron should be an especial pocket where she carries a "housewife," containing needles, thread of different colors, tape, a few buttons, wax, etc. These need not be in large quantities so as to make the pocket in the way, but with these articles handy many a stitch will be taken that will prove a saving and a help when the regular mending day arrives.

USEFUL HINTS.

A Dainty Decoration.

Now that summer is past and cut flowers are not so easily obtained for table decoration, a pretty and permanent one can be made by suspending above the centre of the table a basket containing growing vines and plants. It should be hung low enough so the flowers will be easily seen, and, if trailing vines are used, they must be kept cut short so as not to give an untidy appearance to the table.

If in the bottom of a basket, a shallow tin containing water is placed, any of the bulbs that grow in water can be used; thus a bunch of the Chinese lilies will make a most effective display. Tulips and hyacinths are the most general favorites, however. These can be grown away from the room and placed in the basket when ready to bloom.

For Serving Ices.

Ices and creams when served in shells add much to the decoration of a table, but these shells when purchased of a caterer are quite expensive, besides being difficult to obtain in some localities.

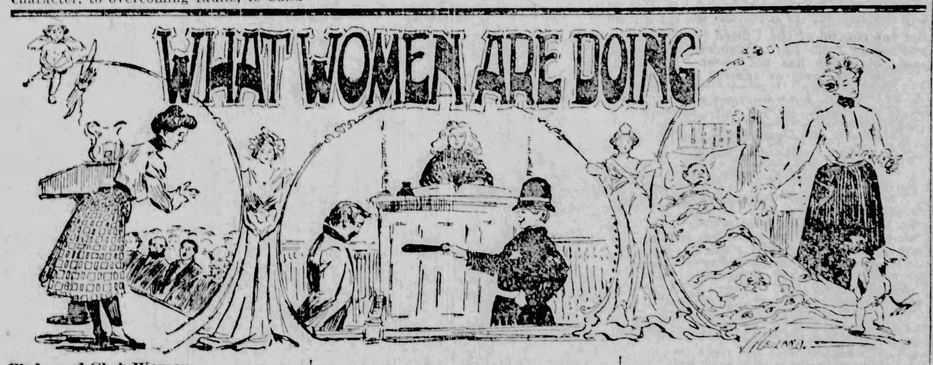
A home-made article can be prepared with very little trouble and at a merely nominal expense. For these, cut rounds from heavy writing-paper, a little larger than a tumbler (say an inch). If the bottom of the tumbler is fluted, so much the better, as the shells will be prettier than the plain ones.

Press these rounds wet over the glass, smoothing them into shape and touching the places that are folded over, with paste to hold them firm. While the paper is still on the glass, fasten tiny flowers of any desired color to it in graceful designs and let the whole dry. Remove from the tumbler and line with wax-paper. These shells can be used several times by changing the lining of wax-paper, and these directions can be varied by using different colored paper, scalloping the edge of the shells, etc.

For Women Only.

Do you know that a good way to preserve the freshness and rustle of your "Sunday best" petticoat is to sew loops under the flounces and hang them upside down in the dark? The change from the way in which they have been worn seems to have a reviving and brightening effect upon them.

So with shoes; if you have two or three pairs at a time they will wear better, and feel easier on your feet, than when one pair has to do duty until they are worn out. Everything—even our clothing—needs a time of rest and repays such treatment by giving greater satisfaction.



Clubs and Club Women.

Oklahoma, though young in some respects, is by no means behind in club matters, the first organization of that kind having been formed in 1889, while a "territorial federation" has been in existence since 1898. From a nucleus of ten clubs, with a membership of two hundred, this has grown until at its last annual meeting reports were received from thirty-six clubs counting 980 members.

In the president's report it was shown that, as a result of the work of the Oklahoma clubs, streets and alleys have been made clean, trees planted, parks begun, cemeteries cared for, school grounds laid out artistically and school rooms adorned with works of art.

In addition to this, two libraries have been established in Oklahoma and the Indian territory, which is included in the work of the Federation.

A Woman's Board of Trade.

It is not much of a surprise, in these days of progressive womanhood, to learn that there is the Woman's Board of Trade in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Its object is to encourage and compass improvements in the ancient Mexican city, and its work has been done most thoroughly.

In place of the old, sunken, irregular plaza which occupied the center of the city, there now is a level lawn surrounded with a fine stone fence and containing a handsome drinking fountain. Throughout the entire city the improvements have been upon the same order and everything pertaining to the health and comfort of the people has been considered.

The board has also established a free library and reading room; it has a committee for visiting and relief, which is very necessary in a city that is such a popular resort for victims of tuberculosis and kindred diseases, and a very active committee for the prevention of cruelty to animals—a committee that has doubtless been efficient in preventing many of the old-time amusements of the Mexicans.

State Federations.

October seems to be a favorite month for Federation meetings, they being held at that time in many of the states, including Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, Vermont, New York, Ohio and other states.

When the reports of the work of these various Federations is announced, it will be something of which the women may well be proud, including, as it will, practical and helpful achievement along every line.

Suffrage Abroad.

In a recent number of the Woman's Journal, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt gives this account of a curious, interesting and, withal, somewhat amusing feature of the suffrage movement in Belgium. It seems that there was, even for men, a very limited suffrage, and of course the men wanted more privileges in this line, and equally, of course, they agitated the question so vigorously that in 1893 the constitution was changed and every Belgian man twenty-five years of age, possessing the necessary qualifications of residence, was given a vote.

The amendment went even farther and gave an additional vote to every male thirty-six years of age who was married, or a widower, having legitimate children and paying to the state at least five francs of personal taxation, while the fortunate possessor of 2,000 francs, or a university degree, might have still another vote in the affairs of state.

Of course this could not be tolerated by the class which for any reason could not profit by its provisions, so the cry has ascended for "one man, one vote." And here comes the funny part, for the party who are now in power retort that if the people insist upon the single vote, that they will enfranchise women. A dreadful alternative, but to test the question, the socioiogical society has sent a university professor to the United States to examine woman's suffrage in operation. He will visit the four states where women vote, and on his return to Belgium will present an "impartial report" of his researches.

Possibly it may result in extending the franchise to the women of Belgium, as well as to the men.

Women's Colleges and Their Work.

"The Vassar Students' Association" is making an effort, which will, without doubt, succeed, to erect and endow a building to be used as a club house by the maids. As chambermaids, waitresses, and dining room girls, and in other capacities, there are nearly 200 young women employed at Vassar, and it is to improve their social condition that this idea has been formed. It will provide a place where the girls can meet for social pleasures and to read the periodicals which will be provided for them.

Certainly a noble work, and one worthy of the Vassar students.

"Moses" in Need of Help.

Harriet Tubman, the remarkable colored woman, commonly known as "Moses," who, at the peril of her life, guided more than three hundred slaves to free soil, and afterwards rendered invaluable service as spy, scout and hospital nurse for the Union army, is in danger of losing her little home at Auburn, N. Y. Since the war she has made her home a refuge for old people of her race, and for orphans, giving up her own comfort for their sake. Only $1,700 is needed to save the home from foreclosure of the mortgage upon it. The place is worth fully $6,000 and it is desired to cancel the mortgage as a Christmas gift to Mrs. Tubman.

All checks should be made payable to the order of Harriet Tubman, and addressed to C. A. Smith, Auburn, N. Y.

Twenty-five Years' Work.

Of the results of the twenty-five years' work since Wellesley was opened for students, Miss Caroline Hazzard, president of the college, says:

It has already its own traditions while it is making its own history. Young women have gone out from these walls not only to teach, but to work in social settlements; to become lawyers and doctors; to fill positions as librarians and administrative officers as well as the large proportion who are making their own homes better places to live in, and are training their children to become better citizens for the years they spent at Wellesley.

This is a record of which the "women" may be proud and one that is not surpassed by any college in the country.

The Other Side.

In marked contrast to this work that is being done by women in our own and other countries, is the "pleasure" enjoyed by other women, according to the following extract from a letter in a recent magazine. The writer is describing a day's pleasure at an English country house. She says, after picturing the interior of the house:

"Those of us who are going out with guns depart, followed by a small army of keepers and extra guns. Soon we are in the thick of the shooting. The birds are strong, and rare fliers, and where but a short half hour before all was peace, now all is tumult. At a particularly hot corner the air is filled with flying feathers, a few rabbits fall victims, a single woodcock swells the bag—the much-prized little feather from it being promptly bestowed upon one of us.

"The raucous cry of the jay jangles above the guns, and often that cry is the bird's death warrant, for your sportsman knows no mercy toward jays, nor will, till these birds acquire a taste for something else than other bird's eggs and nestlings. At a word, the head keeper will secure as many of the beautifully blue-barred jay wings as you wish.

"The wood pigeons are not spared in the slaughter, but one's pity for these gentle birds is modified by the recollection of how excellent a thing is woodpigeon pie.

"As the beaters near the end and 'gather in' the guns go continually. Many of the birds turn in the open and go sheer over the guns in search of safety. Alas! brave birds, many of you will have your last flight to-morrow morning when we 'walk up' the turnip fields."

And so on she writes, until one cannot but think that truly it takes all kinds of women to make up the world. Some devote their lives to mitigating the sufferings of others, and to enforcing laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals, while some find pleasure in destroying the innocent creatures that cannot protect themselves.

S. F. W.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Although fruit cannot entirely supply the place of other food, when combined with almost any kind, it adds much to the flavor and healthful qualities; the acid of fruit supplying that which is lacking in many varieties of vegetables. An exception to the above must be made in favor of figs, dates and bananas, which are very nutritious, and which will sustain life for a long time without the aid of other food.

Many fruits possess medicinal qualities that make them valuable adjuncts to digestion, but when eaten for any purpose except for flavoring the food, a time other than that of meals should be chosen, partly because they will act more favorably when taken into an empty stomach, and because their juices dilute the digestive fluids to so great an extent.

Acid fruits should never be eaten with starchy foods for the above reason. This is why we choose sweet fruits, as the date, figs, etc., for breakfast eating. Among the fruits that can be used at all times acceptably, the apple stands first as a universal favorite, and may be eaten raw or cooked in a great variety of ways.

Baked Apples.

For breakfast, pare and remove the core; in place of this insert a date or a part of a fig, and bake with very little sugar, as this will be supplied by the natural sweetness of the inserted fruit. For a dessert, pare and remove the core from the apples, fill the space with sugar and spice, place in a deep baking dish with a little water and let them bake slowly until tender, basting often with the syrup that is formed. Serve with cream. Either hot or cold, these are delicious. If tart apples are baked with very little sugar, they are excellent with any kind of meat, and are the proper sauce to serve with roast pork, lamb or veal.

Succotash.

This is a food which has held a place as a favorite ever since the landing of the Pilgrims, and was introduced by them to the Indians, who immediately adopted it as a kind of national dish, to be served on all occasions. Probably, for evident reasons, these early settlers did not make it as it is made now, but the foundation of corn and beans was the same.

To make it a dish to set before the king, boil one pound of salt, fat pork (either in a solid piece or cut in slices) for an hour. Into the water place one pint of green Lima beans, and let them cook until tender, which will depend upon the age of the beans. When these are nearly done, add to them an equal amount of green corn cut from the cob, and cook all together for fifteen minutes longer. Season with pepper and salt and add bits of butter when it is served.

Dried corn and beans may be used in making succotash if they are soaked for several hours previous to boiling them.

"Betty B." writes to ask for a recipe for a "codfish" omelet. She says she ate something called by that name at a hotel, and it tasted to her "just like fish and potato." She would like to know "what else was in it."

While the Blade Cook would not venture to say what might be in a hotel omelet of any kind—for they are sometimes fearfully and wonderfully made—she will give Betty B. a recipe for making the omelet, adding that, like many other things in cooking, a name gives an additional relish to a very simple and common dish.

Codfish Omelet.

Mash potato and prepare it as for the table; to one cupful of this add one-half cupful of codfish picked fine or chopped. In a frying pan melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and turn in the fish and potato; pour a little milk or cream over the top and let it brown on the bottom. Cut through the middle and fold one-half over the other and serve on a hot platter.

Codfish Omelet No. 2.

Another recipe, taken from the Boston Cooking School Magazine, reads as follows:

Beat four eggs very stiff and thick, add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of water. Pour this over two tablespoonfuls of melted butter in a frying pan. Cook as any omelet, and when nearly set pour over one cupful of picked or shredded codfish in cream or tomato sauce. In this way, a little left-over of creamed fish can be used.

THE STORY OF A ROSE.

Written for The Blade.

A rose bush grew in a beautiful garden. It was nearing spring and the tiny buds where the leaves were to be, were beginning to swell. Soon the April showers and sunshine brought out the pretty green leaves. In a few weeks buds for white roses began to appear and as the warm showers bathed them and the sunshine kissed them, they opened their petals till they were half-blown roses. One seemed more restless than its sisters. The world looked very beautiful to this young bud, and it was always wishing to see more of it.

One day a woman plucked the rose.

"Now," thought the restless flower, "I shall see more of the world; but this woman is not looking very happy."

The woman carried it to a pretty cottage, but she took it into a darkened room where a babe lay cold and still in a narrow white casket. She placed it in the little cold hands.

Loving friends came for a last fond look. Tear drops fell on the flower as one stooped and kissed the waxen hands.

"This is not the part of the world I wished to see," sighed the rose.

A man stepped forward and gently closed the casket. The rose began to droop.

"Is this all there is of the world?" sighed the rose. "Just a little bit of sunshine and gladness, then sorrow and death?"

Its petals began to wither as it nestled closer on the still breast in its quiet sleep.

On the morn of resurrection it would awaken.—Fannie Hatch, Bartlesville, Ind. Ter.

How to Keep Eggs Fresh.

One good housekeeper told me she always had perfectly fresh eggs when eggs were not always fresh, and this is the way she did it: When they were cheap and fresh she dipped them for an instant in hot, thin, gum-arabic water, draining them in a wire-plate drainer, and then packed them away in the dark.—Woman's Home Companion.

There is guidance for each of us, and by lowly listening we shall hear the right word. Why need you choose so painfully your place, and occupation, and associates, and modes of action, and of entertainment? Certainly there is a possible right for you that precludes the need of balance and willful election. For you there is a reality, a fit place and congenial duties. Place yourself in the middle of the stream of power and wisdom which flows into you as life, place yourself in the full center of that flood, then you are without effort impelled to truth, to right, and a perfect contentment. Then you put all gainsayers in the wrong.—Emerson.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

"Sunflower Kid" gives us a statement of the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory—his adopted home—that must awaken an interest in all of the M. G. R. voters, and prospective law makers. While politics are to be eliminated from these M. G. R. discussions, it is well for us to think of the laws that govern our country, and to make it an object of our lives to do all we can when our opportunity arrives, to right what is wrong.

Just at present this work is delegated to the men, but it is quite as well for the women of our circle to understand what needs to be done, as the time will come when we, too, can help in making the laws. Here is the letter:

How many of the M. G. R.'s know the condition of the people of the Indian Territory?

"Taxation without representation is tyranny," was the sentiment of our forefathers. Were they wrong? Did the heroes who gave their life-blood for liberty, fight for a wrong principle? No, we all say, they were right, yet these conditions exist in this Territory in the enlightened and progressive twentieth century, and in the liberty-loving United States.

Uncle Sam makes our laws; Kansas carpet-baggers come here to enforce them and we pay the bills. The area of the Indian Territory is 34,100 square miles, and we have a population of over 400,000; of this number 80,000 are Indians. The land, where cultivated, is as fertile and productive as any state in the Union, but owing to the uncertain tenure no one cares to incur the expense of improving it.

The coal fields are unlimited and inexhaustible, but by reason of the arbitrary action of the government, we are denied the right to lease our mineral lands, or develop our mines ourselves; we are not allowed to reduce, even for building purposes, our extensive timber supply.

When the Northwest Territory was opened, congress rightly recognized that the chief cornerstone of our Union was the public school, and declared that schools and the means of providing an education for all, shall forever be encouraged; in all states and Territories except ours, most liberal provisions have been made for this. Except in a few incorporated towns there is not in the Territory—the best of all—a single public school to be found.

"The child has as good a right to be protected from ignorance, as from abuse, neglect or hunger." A well known statesman has said: "We must educate or we must perish." As congress alone can rescue us from our intolerable environment, so it, alone, must bear the reproach of the consequences of further neglect.

We must have school houses or jails, and the "red schoolhouse" is a much more inspiring object than a $20,000 jail can be, and much more economical.

The prayers of 400,000 good, honest citizens appeal to congress to save our youth from ignorance and its accompanying crime; what will the answer be?

"Scottish Heather," Indiana, is a new member who takes a very optimistic view of life:

I have been wishing for some time to join in the conversation of the Merry-Go-Rounders, but have been so busy listening to the different expressions given that I have not felt that I had a place in the discussions. So many of the opinions seem to be identical with my own that of course I enjoy them.

Though we all know that the world will continue to revolve just as regularly when we have ceased to know of its joys and sorrows, we should make the best of our lives while in it, for we shall not wish to have many things to regret—many good deeds left undone to weep for—in the world beyond.

One of my favorite thoughts is that the sorrows and gloom of this world are given to form a background against which the glories of Heaven shall shine the brighter.

Many of our lives seem woven in very sombre colors; the bright threads do not mingle in the web as often as we could wish. The world seems to hold so many fair things, that our thoughts are lured from the path of duty and we long for the unattainable. I think that many times, however, when the weavers shall lay down the distaff, and the fabric of their lives is taken from the loom, it will be of such wondrous beauty, we shall recognize that the Master guided the work, and what has seemed as very dull and commonplace threads in the life, will shine as pure and refined gold.

Often when I am tempted to murmur at my lot, I find comfort in the words:

"Just where you stand in the conflict
Just there is your proper place,"

so I take a thread of faith, and one of hope, and one of love, and begin my weaving anew with more trust in the loving guidance of the Master.

"Henrietta," Idaho, brings a comforting thought for some of our number:

Hoity toity! "Sweet Belle Mahone," now do not be too hard on our merry girls and boys. You and the "Indian Brave" have frightened some of the timid ones so they dare not come to the meeting for fear they cannot write something instructive.

What if the picnics were only "imaginary?" They have been more entertaining than many real ones are, I am sure, so we take away all that is imaginary from our lives we should miss much that is nice, for many of the most interesting stories we read, and accounts of travel are nearly, if not all, imaginary, but we enjoy them more than we would all "facts." The serious letters are well enough, but they should not deprive us of the pleasant, chatty ones which seem to bring us into closer companionship with each other. Soon enough will the burdens of life fall upon the young shoulders, so let us have all the pleasure we can, and when trouble does come and we have trials and sorrows to meet and bear as best we may, we shall also have many pleasant recollections to look back to.

"Topsy," Kansas:

"Gurles Deliet," for one I am delighted to hear from you again, and am not one bit afraid of you. Please tell us some of your experiences in the Philippines. It will interest us all, I am sure.

I have one week more of vacation, and then expect to take charge of a school of three pupils. Will some of our teachers suggest some ways in which I can interest them?

There must be more than one "Unlucky Girl" in the world, as a letter from the northwestern part of Ohio states that the writer, "A Blue-Eyed Country Girl"—lives only a few miles from her, while the original "Unlucky Girl" of the M. G. R. lives in Tennessee.

"Orange Blossom" invites the M. G. R's to "camp out" with her on the seashore, and to visit a sugar plantation and see the process of making sugar. As the time for picnics is past, perhaps she will send us a description of that process.

"New York Girl" and "Belmont Daisy" have written to excuse themselves for not writing; let us suggest that they do write, some time, and not waste so much time in making excuses. This will apply to several others.

The Chaperone is obliged to remark again that some of the girls and boys are becoming very careless about their spelling, and the general appearance of their letters. If we are to be benefited by this department of the Blade, it will be necessary that we all do the best we can. There is excuse oftentimes for poor writing, or incorrect grammatical construction of sentences, but in these days of newspapers and pocket dictionaries, it seems as if it were an easy matter to know how to spell ordinary words. There is absolutely no need of sending a letter that is blotted, and soiled in twenty ways, before the final one. Such a letter is not only unpleasant to the eye, but it shows a lack of respect for the person to whom it is sent, whether it be to Miss Prudence, or any one else. Try to be careful, girls and boys, to cultivate habits of neatness and carefulness in writing, as well as in other matters.

The Story of a Fort.

A fort we built upon the sands.
We boys and baby brother Paul,
We shaped it with our busy hands,
And squared the ramparts and the wall.
We held it bravely half a day,
No enemy durst venture by;
But as the morning wore away
We saw the foe was drawing nigh!
He led with him a countless host,
Far, farther than the eye could reach.
Their haughty heads they proudly tossed,
And mustered all along the beach.
And all the while their music played
A march so wild and strange and sweet,
The best drum that was ever made
So loud and stirring could not beat.
And near and nearer still they drew,
And shouted like the thunder's roar;
Their uniform was brightest blue,
And caps as white as snow they wore.
We stood our ground like valiant men,
But fast and faster on rushed they
Until they reached the fort, and then,
To tell the truth—we ran away!
You must not launch at us for that,
We were not cowards, not at all!
Although they took the fort, and sat
Beat down the towering sandy wall.
For say, what can you do but run,
When General Ocean leads along
On their great tide-march, one by one,
His white-capped waves, a million strong?

—E. H. Thomas, in Youth's Companion.

The Tragical End of Mrs. Thornton.

MARGUERITE L. GLENTWORTH.

It was late afternoon, at the end of a fortnight's visit to Stamford. Jack had as yet done nothing to merit reproach, and was known as the "quiet boy," and much liked by the boarders. There was an old lady living near to the Powerses, whose company Jack much sought, and where he passed many uneventful hours. Jack had been the first person to enter her domain for more than thirty years, and as he accepted all invitations, he visited her frequently. She was very, very old. No one knew exactly how old, and even Jack failed to unearth the secret. She lived in an uncivilized looking house in the dense woods, where only the butcher and grocer dared to tread. Their intercourse with her had been through a tree-stump for years, and there Messrs. Low and Skettle found their orders and directions, and prompt cash when the goods were delivered. For years she had not been seen in the village.

Often she was thought to be dead, but the grocer and butcher always contradicted that report by the large orders which old Mrs. Thornton never forgot to place in the tree-stump. That she was rich none doubted, and only Jack failed to think her eccentric. How he made her acquaintance he would never tell. That he knew her was verified by his appearance at her front parlor windows (if such were the room), seated in a large and portly rocker, where he was seen for the first time the morning after our arrival, when the news reached the ears of the town.

—From A Twentieth Century Boy.
Copyright, Lee & Shepard.

Day after day he was seen there. He never discussed her affairs, much to the annoyance of questioning and curious people, and particularly Mrs. Lyons, who longed to know more of the hermit's life than she was allowed to. Jack would not betray the confidence of his newly found friend. Mrs. Lyons would pet him, indulge him, but her pleadings were of no avail. Jack often shopped for the old lady, but he never exhibited her purchases, or told of their value. Mrs. Lyons thought things were coming to a strange pass, and held up a warning finger. She had heard that the old lady was demented, "and likely might murder Jack one of these days," but no persuasions on my part would my small brother entertain.

A severe thunder storm had broken over Stamford on the previous afternoon, wrecking the North Church steeple and chimneys in its delirium. A portion of the Powerses' windmill had succumbed to the storm, and called forth much attention to its dilapidated appearance. Colonel Lyons and a Captain Jones from Hobart, had discussed it a long time, when the two sauntered toward the house, the Captain gesticulating vigorously and the Colonel keeping a dignified silence as he listened attentively.

"It has taken you some time to discover the damage done to the windmill," Mrs. Lyons said crisply, as the two came in hearing of the piazza.

"We were not discussing the windmill," said her husband. "It's Jack Captain Jones was speaking of."

The Captain bowed to both of us. "Yes, ma'am, of the boy," he frankly confessed. "You know, ma'am," he continued, "that boy Jack is a great friend of the old Lady Thornton's. You probably have noticed it?"

Mrs. Lyons nodded an affirmative.

"Wa'al, it's this way. The property she lives on belonged to me for a year, and she won't give it up, and what I want to find out is, what she intends to do about it. That boy knows. That old woman has been livin' on my property for more 'an twenty years. She ain't paid a red cent on that 'ar mortgage sense I was born, and that wasn't yesterday. My father held it before me, and now I've got a chance to sell that 'ere property for a small fortune, and that old lady has got to move. She's got to move, ef I move her myself." And he let his hand down on his knee with decided emphasis.

Jack, who had been standing inside the screen door, rushed out. "You don't mean you're going to kill her?" he said pathetically.

The Captain jumped. "Wa'al, n-o," he said slowly, with a sly glance at the Colonel; "I do mean, though, she's got to get out. You see, dear child—"

But Jack interrupted him. "Please address me by name," he said defiantly; "I won't take any 'dear child' from any one like you. My name is John Elliott, and please use it."

The man hesitated. "Wa'all, you see, John," he said, "I know you're sorry for her, but she don't need your sympathy. She's a sort of relation to me, and that 'ere property she lives on belonged to my father. She's gone an' mortgaged it up for more'ans it's worth, an' refuses to pay any interest. She's got other property that I've 'ad my eye on for some time, an' that 'ere other property is valuable now, and I'm jist goin' to take it away from her for the interest she owes me, and make her move to boot. She can go to the poorhouse, where she belongs. She might 'ave 'ad my father on her side, but she ain't got me. No-siree."

In his ignorance he had taken out his clay pipe, and was proceeding to fill it, when Mrs. Lyons arose. "Colonel," she said, "if this man is to your liking, he's not to mine. My father was the Reverend Jonathan Edwards Baxton, a gentleman by birth and education." And she went in, and banged the door.

Jack retired to the woodshed, where he thought over the Captain's words. Mrs. Thornton had sold the property he had spoken of, and the money was all in the house. What if he knew it? He intended to take it away from her, make her move, or—kill her—and this he believed firmly.

It was a week from that day, when, on Mr. Skettle's daily visit to the stump, he had found no order for groceries, that he was alarmed. Mr. Low, the butcher, was as greatly alarmed as the former, and it was only when the light failed to be seen at night in the cottage windows, that people began to talk. Jack refused to be interviewed, but in that one mystery, for it was thought that probably by this time, they had had a "falling out," and Jack didn't care to acknowledge it.

"That was easily explained," Mrs. Lyons said, and we were all agreed.

For three days her whereabouts were discussed by the villagers. "She may have got one of her queer spells," some said. But Jack thought differently, and quite differently at that.

(To Be Continued.)

The Wonder Column.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was celebrated in connection with photography, and was born at Lacock Abbey, Wilts, England, in 1800. Step by step he discovered for himself a method for obtaining and fixing "sun-pictures." This process by which a negative was first obtained, was afterward improved by his invention of the calotype process, in 1841. Soon after, he obtained fresh patents for an "instantaneous process" by which a legible picture was obtained of a printed bill fastened to the rim of a wheel revolving 200 times in a second. His last invention in photographic art was photoglyphic engraving, patented in 1858. He died September 17, 1877.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I consist of 19 letters, and am the highest type of character. My 6-3-5 refer to the means by which an alliance is formed between my 9-2-4-7-5-8-1-16, and my whole.

W. P. E.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A and B start from opposite points to skate each to the other's starting point, a distance of 8 miles. A., with the wind, goes 2 and ½ times the quicker, and is 8 minutes sooner. Required, the time of each, and speed of wind per minute.

ELFA.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—Where the Israelites encamped.
2.—A city Rehoboam built.
3.—A barber's tool.
4.—A son of Joram.
5.—A plain near the Dead Sea.

The primals read down, form the name of the father of Aram, and the son of Ishares. The finals read up, form the same name.

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

When was the "Golden Age" of English literature?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"If from my book I gather that which inspires a nobler, sweeter beauty in my life, and give my life to those who cannot win from the text such a boon, I have I blame a blessing from the book."

ILLINOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 24.

1.—John A. Rushing.

2.—Words forming double triangle: Pet, early, raccoon; U, old, steep, rooster entrails. Hostetter.

3.—Helen, Orpheus, Minerva, Euterpe, Home.

4.—B's rate was 6 miles per day. (See Chat).

5.—At the time of the adoption of surnames, every artisan whose work required the striking of blows on metal was known as a smiter or smith, and the community therefore had its blacksmith, gold smith, silversmith, and many others of the same character. The numbers of Smiths may, therefore, be readily accounted for, when we remember that each person was entitled to his trade name for a surname.

6.—O. W. Holmes wrote:

"Truth is tough; it will not break like a bubble at a touch; nay, you may kick it about all day like a football, and it will be round and full at evening."

Chat.

The author's solution of the problem is as follows:

Since the time required by B to travel the whole distance was 18 days, he had traveled one half the whole distance before he turned back, and since A turned back as far as B had advanced at that time, he turned back half the distance. This he walks over again, and besides completes the whole distance, going over the ground twice in 18 days, a rate of 4 miles per day. B travels the whole distance once in 18 days, therefore his rate is one-half of 12 miles or 6 miles.

Make sure that, however good you may be, you have faults; that however dull you may be, you can find out what they are, and that however slight they may be, you would better make some patient effort to get quit of them.—Ruskin.

SCHLEY INQUIRY.

(Continued From Fifth Page.)

latter was in command of the St. Paul off Santiago in May, 1898. Mr. Lynch was on the Somers, and was called to relate his recollection of Captain Sigsbee's communication to that boat, concerning which Photographer Hare and Correspondent Scovel already have testified.

Mr. Richards stated that he was on the dispatch boat Premier during the Santiago campaign, and that the boat was hailed by Captain Sigsbee on the night of May 27 or 28. At this point Captain Lemly objected to this kind of evidence on the ground that Commodore Schley was not present during the conversation, also that it was not material to the issue. Captain Lemly referred to the ruling of the court regarding the Potts-Sears conversation which had been ruled out and claimed that this was exactly a parallel case.

Mr. Rayner contended that this alleged conversation with Capt. Sigsbee is one of the vital points of the case; that it bears directly upon one of the most important specifications of the precept. Mr. Rayner said he did not desire to impeach the credibility of Capt. Sigsbee, but will endeavor to impeach very strongly his recollection.

After a short argument by Mr. Hanna in support of Capt. Lemly's objection, the court retired to consider the point.

The court was absent but a short time. When it returned Admiral Dewey announced that "as the testimony of this witness is not considered by the court as material to the case, the objection is sustained in accordance with the court's previous ruling."

Under this ruling neither Mr. Richards nor Mr. Lynch could testify, and Admiral Schley took the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony.

The admiral was suffering from a cold and his voice was quite hoarse. He began his corrections at the very first of his testimony. Most of these corrections were of typographical errors or the changing of words to make sentences read more smoothly.

In referring to his testimony regarding the arrival of the Harvard on May 27, with a dispatch from the secretary if the navy, informing him that "all of the department's information indicated the presence of the Spanish squadron at Santiago," which dispatch, he had declared, had never reached him, and therefore he had never seen it or heard of it until recently, Admiral Schley corrected this port of his testimony by stating that neither his flag lieutenant nor his secretary had ever seen the dispatch, nor remembered it. He had previously included his first lieutenant in this statement.

Referring to his testimony regarding the reconnoissance of May 31, the admiral changed his statement that "fifty if not more shells passed over the fleet," to read "a number of shells passed over the fleet." He also changed his evidence concerning suspicious movements in the harbor of Santiago, July 2, to read that "before dark I noticed in the harbor a good deal of smoke coming up." The official record, he said, made him say that he saw the smoke after dark.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Mr. Hanna continued his argument when the Schley court of inquiry convened at 11 o'clock this morning. He began where he had left off yesterday, and after briefly referring to the retrograde movement, the discussion of which he had entered upon yesterday, he took up the question of the coal supply of the flying squadron, and from that entered upon a discussion of the blockade of Santiago, and the reconnoisance of May 31, when the Spanish ship Colon was bombarded as she lay in the harbor of Santiago. As on yesterday Mr. Hanna spoke in calm and dispassionate tones, and generally contented himself with outlying his conception of the purport of the testimony. The understanding at the beginning of to-day's proceedings was that Captain Parker would follow Mr. Hanna in Admiral Schley's behalf, and while he gave no definite intimation as to how long he might speak, it was generally supposed that he would conclude the day, allowing Mr. Rayner to proceed to-morrow.

Admiral Schley reached the court room at an early hour, and his friends were gratified to find that the severe cold with which he suffered yesterday had greatly improved.

FROM HAWAII.

Annual Report of Governor of the Islands and His Recommendations.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Authority for the conversion of all Hawaiian silver coins into corresponding coins of the United States and for the immigration of a limited number of Chinese laborers, conditioned upon their engaging in agricultural pursuits only during their residence in the territory and their return to their own country upon ceasing to be farmers, are the chief recommendations of Mr. H. E. Cooper, acting governor of Hawaii, in his annual report.

Other recommendations for the maintenance of an expert inspector at the islands to investigate and report upon forest conditions and forestry conservation and extension; the detail of a special agent of the fish commission at Honolulu and the adoption of restrictive measures to prevent the wanton destruction of the food fishes of the territory; the granting of licenses to divert water from lands where it is of no avail to arid sections that otherwise are adapted to agricultural purposes; erection of a federal building at Honolulu for the accommodation of the federal court postoffice, custom house and federal officials; retention from the custom receipts of a sufficient amount to pay judgments of the commission on fire claims; gathering of statistics to show shipments between the mainland and the islands, and the appointment of a deputy secretary to act during the disability of the secretary of the territory for territorial purposes only.

The report shows that although there has been increase in the number of part Hawaiians the total of those of Hawaiian descent still shows a decrease, most rapid in the large centers. The prosperity of the islands, according to the acting governor, depends on the successful and economical production of sugar. "The employment of Chinese and Japanese by the planters," he says, "never has and never will interfere with either American skilled or unskilled labor, but if an ample supply of desirable labor can be obtained it means millions of dollars sent for machinery, building materials, tools, steel and iron and other supplies of American manufacture.

"Since the annexation the immigration of unskilled laborers has practically ceased, while many of the Chinese and Japanese have returned to their native countries. Between June 14, 1900, and August 31, 1901, 4,079 Japanese have left the territory, while only 589 have arrived. All sugar plantation stocks consequently have fallen far below their former value, and this has had the effect of producing a stringency in the money market from which many have suffered loss. If no relief is forthcoming, the most disastrous results surely will follow. It is a physical impossibility for the Anglo-Saxon race satisfactorily to perform the severe labor required in the sugar fields. Hawaii, therefore, is entitled to legislation favorable to its greatest prosperity."

The estimates for appropriations required for the next fiscal year aggregate $1,412,444. Mr. Cooper says that by a diligent enforcement of the law strong hopes are entertained that leprosy in the near future will be eradicated from Hawaii. The Hawaiian silver coinage recommended to be converted into United States coin has aggregated $1,000,000 less $27,000 in quarter dollars which never has been issued. It is difficult to estimate how much is now in circulation. The report urges a submarine cable.

MISS STONE.

Turkey Preparing to Resist Demand for Repayment.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—The Turkish government is already preparing to resist the anticipated demand of the United States for repayment of the ransom necessary to secure the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary. The porte repudiates all responsibility for the kidnaping of Miss Stone and maintains that the United States has no claim against Turkey and that, therefore, the latter is justified in refusing to recoup the United States for the money expended in her rescue.

A high Turkish official this morning informed a representative of the Associated Press that the Turkish resistance of any claims would be based upon the contentions: First, that Miss Stone, although warned of the dangers of the road, persisted in traveling; second, that she did not notify the authorities of her intention, in order to obtain an escort, which precaution even the foreign consuls always take when traveling in such outlying, insecure districts of the empire, and, third, that the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone and her companion were Bulgarians, that the coup was planned in Bulgaria and that sanctuary was found in Bulgarian territory.

New York, Nov. 4.—The positive conviction that Miss Ellen M. Stone is dead is contained in a letter which has just been received in Boston from Ivan Raduloff, a student who was with the American missionary when she was captured by brigands in Turkey, together with Mme. Tsilka, says the Boston correspondent of the Press.

New York, Nov. 4.—The hitch in the nominations for Miss Stone's release arises from two causes. First, the fierce antagonism between United States Diplomatic Agent Dickinson and Russian Minister Bakhmeteff; second, the missionary and diplomatic disinclination to accede to the brigands' terms, though moderated, says the Samava correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser.

New York, Nov. 4.—According to the Vienna Politische correspondent, quoted by the correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times, in the Austrian capital, a well known Macedonian brigand has been instructed to obtain information as to whether Miss Stone is still alive. Two other brigands, well acquainted with the country, have been commissioned by United States Consul General Dickerson to try to get in touch with the missionary's captors. The preferet of the Sofia police has also sent two messengers. Miss Stone's release is again represented as being imminent.

ED S. STOKES DEAD

The Slayer of Jim Fisk in 1872 Has Passed Away.

New York, Nov. 4.—Edward S. Stokes died Saturday afternoon.

Edward S. Stokes first became prominent in 1870, when he attracted attention in Wall street through the friendship of Jim Fisk, and Jay Gould. He came into the street as a clerk in a broker's office, fresh from graduation in a Philadelphia high school. Fisk was attracted by his remarkably handsome personality and used him in his stock deals. The great speculator had just installed Josie Mansfield in a brown stone palace at 359 West Twenty-third street. Fisk gave splendid receptions at the Mansfield house. Stokes always being a guest.

Finally Fisk became insanely jealous. He bought up all Stokes' many debts and pressed him for payment, suing him and threatening him with arrest. He manipulated the stocks in which Stokes was interested, cutting off millions from the Stokes fortune.

Although Stokes maintained a demeanor of outward calm, he planned a fearful revenge. It seems that the Mansfield woman had obtained possession of many letters written by Fisk in connection with the Erie frauds. These she turned over to Stokes. Stokes sued Fisk for $200,000, and, it was alleged, threatened to publish the letters unless the money was paid him.

Fisk is said to have obtained possession of the letters before the trial. A warrant for Stokes was issued. Then Miss Mansfield sued Fisk for $50,000, and Stokes accompanied her to court on June 5, 1872. It was a day of awful revelations for all concerned, and the city was shocked with the scandal.

From the court room Stokes and Miss Mansfield went to the house Fisk had bought for her in Twenty-third street. They were just sitting down to luncheon when a man dashed in saying Fisk had procured a bench warrant for the arrest of Stokes. An hour after Stokes shot and killed Fisk on the stairway leading from the office of the Grand Central hotel, in Broadway.

Public denunciation hurried Stokes to a speedy trial. He was quickly found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hanged. As the verdict was read he sprang to his feet and cried out:

"Jay Gould has done this."

During his confinement in the tombs he had continued his operations in Wall street, using his cell as an office. Cassius Reed served as his agent in the street. With his money he got a new trial, but but when the day of trial came he was penniless. Reed let him have $1,500 to use for the trial. He was convicted and sentenced again. Again a new trial was granted, and this time W. E. D. Stokes, a cousin, came forward for the family honor, and after spending $60,000, a verdict of manslaughter was won and a sentence of four years in Sing Sing was imposed. His wife, humiliated by the scandals, went abroad, and her daughter died there.

When Stokes came out of Sing Sing he was a white-haired man, but he had lost none of his good looks, health and energy. But he was bankrupted, and besides owed a large sum to his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes. He met John W. Mackey, who, attracted by his personality, lent him considerable money. With this he again became wealthy.

Stokes quarreled with Reed and W. E. D. Stokes, who had befriended him, and for years spent much of his time in lawyers' offices and the courts, fighting suits brought against him or suing them.

Several months ago Stokes returned from Canada and became seriously ill at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary McNutt.

A short time ago a beautiful woman known as Rosamond Langdon Barney appeared at the house of Mrs. McNutt and demanded to see the dying man, claiming to be his wife. She asserted that she and Stokes were married in Canada on August 18, 1890, and stated that she had the records to prove her assertion. She was not permitted to see Stokes.

Distress in Germany.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says that while the Agrarians continue to demand even higher protective duties than those proposed by the government, the distress throughout Germany is becoming intense. It is estimated that there are 80,000 unemployed persons in Berlin. In the suburb of Charlottesburg particularly the condition of labor both skilled and unskilled, is distressing. A mass meeting of the unemployed has been called there.

What Shall We Eat

To Keep Healthy and Strong?

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits

and meats is undoubtedly the best, in spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. Julius Remusson, on this subject, says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the malt diastase also contained in Stuart's Tablets cause a perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach will be overcome by their daily use.

The large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, peptones and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion, because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of fifty cents for full treatment.

IN FAR SAMOA.

Admirals Evans and Glass Will Try Capt. Tilley.

Honolulu, Oct. 29, via San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The naval transport Solace arrived here yesterday from San Francisco, on her way to Tutuila, carrying Admirals Robley D. Evans and Henry Glass who are going to Samoa to meet Admiral Casey, their mission being to try Capt. Tilley on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer.

The Wisconsin, with Admiral Casey, left here on the 26th.

Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, wife of the delegate to congress, is reported to be about to start a newspaper. It will be printed half in English and half in Hawaiian, and will be devoted to the interests of the Home Rule Republican party.

W. M. Campbell, a contractor, who has been working at the naval wharf under Capt. Merry, on government work, has been indicted by the federal grand jury for violating the national eight-hour law. He employed carpenters for the work and is alleged to have worked them nine hours a day. His sub-contractor, a Japanese, was indicted with him.

A special meeting of the Hawaiian Bar association has been called for November 6, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed some months ago to formulate charges against Judge A. S. Humphreys, first judge of the circuit court.

SAMOA MOURNED AMERICA'S LOSS

Tutuila, Samoa, Oct. 21, via San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Dr. Solf, the governor of German Samoa, has been appointed consul for the imperial German government at the United States naval station at Tutuila.

Upon the official notice of the death of President McKinley the flags in Tutuila were half-masted, the station ship fired a salute at intervals of every half hour from sunrise to sunset, and the public offices were closed. The native officers received the news with great regret and ordered all Samoans to recognize the day as one of mourning. Lieutenant-Commander E. J. Dorn has been put on sick leave by the surgeon at the station and will leave for San Francisco. During the absence of Captain Tilley Lieutenant-Commander Dorn has been in command. The compensation for the guns delivered by the natives is about to be paid, on representation of Lieutenant-Commander Dorn that the Samoans are becoming impatient at the delay.

BIG GRAIN FIRE.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 5.—Fire last night destroyed two large adjoining grain elevators owned by the Botsford Elevator company here, entailing a loss of $300,000. There were 171,000 bushels of wheat, 90,000 bushels of corn and 14,000 bushels of oats in the buildings and the grain was all destroyed. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $125,000, with $62,000 insurance, and $175,000 on the grain. The grain was fully insured. The steamer Spokane, from Chicago, was unloading grain when the fire started and was only saved by heroic efforts of her crew. One residence nearby was also burned.

The elevators were to have been used as one of the storage points in the projected through grain route of the Grand Trunk railroad system, from Duluth, Minn., et Leith, England. For a number of weeks the railroads have been accumulating cars at the important shipping points in order to avoid a repetition of the blockade which proved so disastrous last season.

AT MITYLENE.

French Admiral Seizes Custom Ports Under the Guns of His Squadron.

London, Nov. 5.—According to a dispatch from Paris to a news agency here, the French squadron has arrived at Smyrna and has seized three ports on the island of Mitylene.

The British foreign office has had no request from Turkey, as announced by the Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris, to fulfil the terms of the convention of 1878, by which, in exchange for the island of Cyprus, Great Britain guaranteed the integrity of the sultan's Asiatic possessions.

Paris, Nov. 5.—An official dispatch announces the arrival of Admiral Caillard's squadron this morning at the island of Mitylene.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Admiral Caillard's squadron arrived off the Island of Syra (Grecian archipelago), yesterday, and detached a dispatch boat, which entered the port of Syra and received from the telegraph station a batch of dispatches containing definite instructions from the French government regarding the carrying out of the sealed orders which were handed to the admiral previous to his leaving Toulon. These dispatches directed Admiral Caillard to proceed to the Island of Mitylene where he will seize the customs at Midilli, and at another port. The squadron is now on its way to Mitylene and will probably arrive at its destination tomorrow.

Sultan Has Not Replied.

The foreign office here has not yet received the Sultan's reply to the note presented by M. Baptist, councillor of the French legation at Constantinople, following out the instructions of M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, under date of November 3.

View of the Situation.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press is enabled to make the following statement:

When the French government decided to send a squadron to Turkish waters, it debated whether to seize the customs at Salonica, Beyreuth or Smyrna, as it was realized that the receipts of one of these three big ports would be required to produce a sufficient sum to pay off the French claims without a long occupation, which was considered inadvisable. The occupation of Salonica was at once dismissed, because it might create the false impression that France was aiming to reopen the Macedonian question. The occupation of Beyreuth was also set aside, owing to the French position and interests in Syria, where the population looks upon France as its protector. The occupation of Beyreuth therefore, was certain to create effervescence, and, perhaps, even rebellion. The choice of M. Delcasse consequently fell on Smyrna, which offers equal advantages to the other ports, without having their political drawbacks. Saturday, however, came the dispatch from M. Baptist, announcing the issuing of the Sultan's irade, accepting the Lorando claim in its entirety, as France demanded. This dispatch slightly modified the aspect of the situation, inasmuch as M. Delcasse came to the conclusion that the Sultan would not settle the money claims, would, few days producing the guarantees which France demanded for their payment. The necessity for seizing big customs therefore became less pressing, although the necessity for occupying Turkish territory, in order to exercise pressure, has compelled the Sultan to concede the demands respecting Turkey's disregard on French treaty rights still remain urgent.

Occupied Two Ports.

The government, therefore, decided that Admiral Caillard should occupy a couple of ports on the Island of Mitylene, which is conveniently close to Smyrna. So, should the government's impression, that the Sultan will satisfactorily settle the monetary questions without delay prove unjustified, and the customs receipts at Mitylene do not suffice to meet the French claims Smyrna can yet be occupied. In the meantime the occupation of the ports on the Island of Mitylene is more convenient, from a military point of view as the French cannot easily be disturbed on that island, whereas Symna, being on the mainland, its occupation might have more serious developments than desired. The French government, however, trusts that the whole difficulty will very shortly be arranged to its satisfaction, and hopes that the treaty stipulations will be carried out by the issue of irades, such as giving certain French schools permission to open, which, thus far, have been withheld, and also by giving official recognition throughout the Turkish empire to diplomas issued by the French medical faculty at Beirut, etc.

"WHITE WINGS" FIGHT IN THE HOLY CITY

Jerusalem, Nov. 5.—The church of the Holy Sepulchre, surmounting Christ's tomb, was the scene of a sanguinary affray Monday last, between Franciscans and Greeks, during which there were a number of casualties on both sides. The dispute arose on the question as to which community had the right to sweep the church. Troops had been posted in the vicinity.

CORNERED THE CORN.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 31.—News has been received here that at Puruandiro, Michoacam, Mexico, on October 28, a bread riot occurred, in which twenty persons were wounded, many of them fatally.

The cause of the riot is said to have been the action of speculators in cornering the supply of corn. A corn famine has existed in that section of Mexico for months and the government recently removed the import duty on corn from the United States as a measure of relief. It is claimed that speculators cornered the shipments to Puruandiro and raised ahe price 100 per cent.

The starving people, driven to desperation, attacked the warehouses, the women and children leading the assault. They were shot down by the guards. Those who escaped the bullets, appalled at what had happened, fled.

The conditions in that section of Mexico are depicted as terrible.

Puruandiro is about 50 miles from the railroad, and the last news from there was that the situation was critical, and that more bloodshed was feared. The government has started troops to the scene.

JARVIS HALL BURNED.

Denver, Nov. 5.—Jarvis Hall Military academy, at Mont Clair, 80 miles from Denver, a school for boys maintained by the Episcopal church of the diocese of Colorado, was burned to the ground yesterday, causing a loss of $75,000.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

The Scientific Production

of a laxative of known value and distinctive action is rapidly growing in public favor, along with the many other material improvements of the age. The many

who are well informed

must understand quite clearly, that in order to meet the above conditions a laxative should be wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance, with its component parts simple and wholesome and it should act pleasantly and gently without disturbing the natural functions in any way. The laxative which fulfils most perfectly the requirements, in the highest degree, is

Syrup of Figs

The sale of millions of bottles annually for many years past, and the universal satisfaction which it has given confirm the claim we make, that it possesses the qualities which commend it to public favor.

Its Excellence

is due to the originality and simplicity of the combination and also to the method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and which ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product essential to the ideal home laxative. In order to get

Its Beneficial Effects

always buy the genuine and note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. In the process of manufacturing figs are used as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.
For sale by all druggists — Price fifty cents per bottle.

WRIGHT SWORN IN.

He Will Govern the Philippines During the Absence of Taft.

Manila, Nov. 5.—Commissioner Wright to-day took the oath of office as vice governor. He will be acting governor during the convalescence of Governor Taft, who probably will be unable to resume his duties for some weeks to come.

The newspapers here approve of the appointment.

The United States Philippine commission to-day passed the treason laws, with slight alterations. Several Filipinos spoke against them.

The Federalists are holding a convention to arrange for a petition to Congress asking that body to grant autonomy to the Philippines, with a governor appointed by the President of the United States, with veto power over the two houses, the Senate to consist of thirty members, fourteen of them to be named by the governor and sixteen to be elected.

PLOT DISCOVERED.

Manila, Nov. 5.—A plot to massacre the American garrison at Moncada, Province of Tarlac, Island of Luzon, has been revealed by the wife of one of the conspirators.

Several of the town officials are implicated in the murderous scheme. The woman who revealed the plot hid a detective beneath the house in which leaders of the conspiracy were meeting. Arrests followed, and many incriminating papers were seized.

The plan was to set fire to a house, close to the barracks, after dark, and when the soldiers came out to assist in extinguishing the flames, 150 conspirators, armed with bolos, were to rush on the guard, capture their arms and proceed to massacre the garrison.

INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

Washington, Oct. 31.—An important cablegram was received at the war department this afternoon from General Chaffee. It follows, in part:

"Manila, Oct. 31.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"The following from Brigadier General Hughes: 'Insurrecto forces, Cebu island, have come in, laid down arms in good faith in obedience to demand of people for peace; 150 rifles, 8 brass pieces, 60 officers, 470 men. Affairs not yet satisfactory Bohol island; may move additional troops there to force settlement.'

"This settles for the present, at least, disturbance heretofore existing in Cebu. Future disorder in that island will be made by deliberate action of inhabitants, as peace may be easily preserved if people disposed to do so. Shall advise Hughes to waste no time, but move on Bohol immediately.

(Signed.) "CHAFFEE."

BOLOMEN AGAIN.

Manila, Nov. 1.—Advices just received here from Catbalogan, island of Samar, say that twelve men of Company "G," of the Ninth infantry, under command of Sergeant Willford, who had been sent from Basey to San Antonio, to investigate and report in regard to the number of bolomen in the vicinity, were viciously attacked by 140 insurgents who rushed on them with great violence, killing two of the soldiers and wounding two others. Willford remained cool and collected during the attack, and the survivors say he acted splendidly. Fourteen of the insurgents were killed. Captain Bookmiller, of Company "G," recommends Willford for a medal of honor, and Privates Swanton and Vero for certificates of merit.

LAW AGAINST TREASON.

Manila, Nov. 1.—The Philippine commission has drafted an act against treason and sedition. The penalty prescribed for treason is death, and the act is framed to include those persons giving aid and comfort to the insurgents. Persons who utter seditious words or speeches, or who write libels against the United States government or the insular government are punishable by the imposition of a fine of $2,000 or two years' imprisonment. For breaking the oath of allegiance a fine of $2,000 or imprisonment for ten years is fixed as the penalty. Foreigners are placed under the same laws as are Americans and natives.

SMUGGLING SUPPLIES.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 4.—The library bureau of Boston has promised to furnish and install free of cost to the Louisiana Purchase exposition a complete equipment of such a substantial and handsome character as will make the proposed library exhibit a model of its kind. Further, Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, agrees to prepare an interesting exhibit of maps, charts, documents, etc., relating to the Louisiana Purchase and the history of the region, provided he can have a room in a separate library building, in which to display.

Dead at 102.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Asenath Burnett is dead at her home in Cape Vincent, aged 102 years. She was one of the few surviving "original" Daughters of the American Revolution.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

New Treaty Which Abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer Convention.

London, Nov. 2.—The first official statement of any kind made for a month in relation to the Nicaragua canal, has been obtained by The Associated Press. It confirms the fact that Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, when he lands in New York to-day, will have with him the draft of a new treaty abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is in every particular satisfactory to Lord Salisbury's cabinet.

Since a representative of The Associated Press interviewed Lord Pauncefote in London, not one word officially has been given out here with reference to the canal. The editorial comments which have appeared in England, have been based entirely upon dispatches from the United States. This is explained by the rather astonishing announcement that all negotiations up to the present day have been entirely unofficial from a strictly diplomatic point of view, and that on pourparlers only depends the hopes generally shared for a successful bridging over of the diplomatic difficulty. These pourparlers, however, have been particularly searching.

The state department does not require to see a copy of the important document Lord Pauncefote carries, in order to learn its terms, though, officially, negotiations will only commence when the ambassador reaches Washington. Until that time, the exact conditions of the new convention are withheld.

Though it is admitted that Great Britain has agreed to put the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to one side, and to acquiesce in the construction of the canal by and under the control of the United States, this concession from Lord Pauncefote's original contention has not been granted without some real or fancied advantage to Great Britain. It would not be fair to say that a quid pro quo constituted the main feature of the protracted pourparlers, but that it will directly or indirectly result is firmly established in the minds of the members of the cabinet.

Sewer Shrimps.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Shrimp fishing in Paris is a novelty of the day. Strange to say, the fishing grounds are twenty meters below the opera house, along the embankment of the great Clinchy sewer, so as yet these shrimp are not for sale, even at the most ultra Parisian restaurant. Favored parties are allowed to visit the subterranean stream, where hundreds of shrimp disport gaily in the electric light, and can easily be caught with a hand-net.

WHAT MRS. ROOSEVELT SPENDS FOR DRESSES

Washington, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Roosevelt has been subjected to much annoyance by an interview, purporting to have been had with her in the White House, printed in several newspapers about a fortnight ago and copied all over the country and abroad.

In this publication the wife of the President was made to say that she dressed on $300 a year, and to go into details as to how she "made over" her gowns. It was also told that Mrs. Roosevelt made her children's clothes last by passing "Teddy's" outgrown suits to Kermit and then on to Quentin.

The absurdity of this was patent to all of Mrs. Roosevelt's acquaintances, but there were hundreds of thousands of persons who did not see it in that light. The White House mail has been deluged with letters from women addressed to the President's wife, asking for information as to how she has been able in the past, and how she can now, as the wife of the Chief Magistrate, when she will have to attend so many dinners, teas, etc., get along on $300 a year. Farmers' wives in the far West wanted to know how she could make one suit do for three romping boys.

The story traveled so far, was so generally believed, and the annoyance became so great that a denial of the yarn was made at the White House to-day.

Mrs. Roosevelt's private matters are her own, but it is palpably absurd that she should limit her wardrobe expenditures to $300, or any sum near that, and it is equally absurd that her wardrobe and its price should be discussed at all.

Mrs. Roosevelt spends as much more than $300 a year for dress as her station and tastes demand.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 31.—The Howard tax franchise bill has passed the Georgia house of representatives. It provides that the authorities of the state shall deduct the valuation of the plant or equipment of corporations from the total value of the stock and bonds of corporations and that the difference so arrived at shall be declared to represent the value of the corporations' franchise and that a tax in accordance with that valuation shall be levied on the franchise.

MASO'S CANDIDACY.

Havana, Nov. 2.—The manifesto of General Bartolome Maso, in declaring himself a candidate for the presidency of Cuba, has caused a stir in political circles. It is generally admitted that he will prove a strong candidate if he receives the support of the Autonomist party.

ON THE ISTHMUS.

Colombian Insurgents Are Active at Various Points.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The navy department has made public the following extract from a mail report received, under date of October 21, from Captain Thomas Perry, of the battleship Iowa, which has been lying at Panama watching the progress of affairs in that quarter:

"I have the honor to report that, at this moment, activities are taking place among the insurgents who have, until recently, been in the neighborhood of Cherrera.

"On Saturday, October 19, it was reported that Chorrera had been evacuated by the insurgents and that several hundred of them had marched from there toward Empira, a station on the Panama railroad, about twelve miles from Panama. The government sent a force of about 150, by rail, from Panama, said to be destined for Empira and Culebra.

"Insurgents were seen on Saturday, October 20, in small numbers, on the hills west of and near Panama. It is said this movement by the insurgents had been forced upon them, before they were ready, by the prevalence of smallpox in their camp at Chorrera, the disease so decimating their numbers that they were obliged to go to save their entire force from becoming hors de combat.

"In the last report of Lieutenant Commander McCrea, commanding Machias, dated October 13, 1901, a copy of which was received by me, after the original had been sent to the department, appears the following statement:

"'General Alban is building stone barricades on the outskirts of Panama, towards La Boca.' This is a mistake, as no barricades have been built of any material on the outskirts of Panama."

A NIGHT ATTACK.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Saturday, Nov. 2, via Haytien cable.—Advices received here from Rubio, dated October 28, say that a night attack of the Colombians has caused a general reorganization of the Venezuelan plan of defense. The Venezuelans were caught crossing a river near Rubio. The rope bridge broke and numbers of Venezuelans were drowned.

General Uribe-Uribe's force, which was on the extreme left, has re-inforced the center. The general is entrenching.

STRIKES IN SPAIN.

Madrid Oct. 30.—The minister of the interior, Senor Moret, proposes to regulate strikes by legislation and to that end has introduced a bill in the Cortes, legalizing ordinary strikes if from four to fifteen days notice is given to the authorities. Strikes stopping the works of an entire town or tending to produce a lack of the necessaries of life, will be illegal and the leaders in such strikes will be punished by imprisonment. Similar conditions will govern the employers' coalitions. Concessions for public works will hereafter stipulate that contracts must be made with the concessionaries of workmen setting forth the hours of labor and wages. Disputes will be referred to the authorities and to arbitrators.

KING EDWARD'S AILMENT.

New York, Oct. 31.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables the following concerning the health of King Edward:

With a full sense of its responsibility in the matter, the Medical Press and Circular prints some alarming details on the subject of the king's health. It is stated that papillomatous growths have on three occasions been removed from the king's left vocal chord and that an immediate operation of another nature has since been rendered necessary. "Under the circumstances," says the Medical Press, "it seems right and proper that the national anxiety should be at once met with a clear announcement as to the truth or otherwise of these distressing reports."

REPAIRING DAMAGES.

Pekin, Nov. 1.—The repairs to the walls, towers and palace have almost been completed. A temporary structure of wood and cloth has been erected in place of the destroyed Chien-Nen tower, under which Emperor Kwang Su will pass when entering the Forbidden City. It is painted to resemble the old stone tower, with cannon in the windows, and looks like a piece of theatrical scenery. Every effort is being made to conceal from the court the evidence of conquest. The British loopholed the wall at the station outside Chien-Nen gate, and the Chinese are now building another wall outside this to screen it from the view of the court.

ATTACKED THE DOWAGER.

Pekin, Nov. 4.—While the dowager empress was embarking to cross the river Saturday, before entering Ho-Nan, an assassin attempted to murder her, and killed an attendant with a spear before he was cut down. The court has left Ho-Nan, en route for Pekin.

GREECE GETS CRETE.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg has informed the Sultan of Turkey that annexation of the island of Crete to Greece is imminent and inevitable.

BRITISH DEFEAT.

Boers Inflicted Disaster on Them at Bethel, Eastern Transvaal.

London, Nov. 2.—Lord Kitchener has reported to the war office a disaster to the British near Bethel, Eastern Transvaal, in which two guns were lost, several officers killed or wounded and fifty-four men were killed and 160 wounded.

The following is the text of Lord Kitchener's first dispatch, which is dated at Pretoria yesterday:

"I have just heard of a severe attack made on the rear guard of Colonel Benson's column, when about twenty miles northwest of Bethel, near Brokenlaagte, during a thick mist.

"The strength of the enemy is reported to have been a thousand. They rushed two guns with the rear guard, but it is uncertain whether they were able to remove them.

"I fear our causualties were heavy. Colonel Benson was wounded, but not severely. A relieving column will reach him this morning."

Later, Lord Kitchener telegraphed as follows:

"Colonel Barter, who marched from the constabulary line yesterday, reached Benson's column early this morning (Friday) unopposed. His reports that Colonel Benson died of his wounds. The other casualties are the following:

"Killed—Colonel E. Guinness, Major F. D. Murray, Captains M. W. Lindsay and F. T. Thorould, Lieutenants R. A. I. Brooks and R. E. Shepherd and Second Lieutenant A. J. Gorrell.

"Died of his wounds: Captain Eyre Lloyd.

"Lord Kitchener then gives the names of thirteen other officers who were wounded, most of them severely, and announces that fifty-four non-commissioned officers and men were killed and 160 wounded, adding that four of the latter have since died of their wounds. The dispatch then says:

"I assume that the two guns have been recovered and the enemy has withdrawn, but I have no further details."

THE BOERS TREATED THE BRITISH WOUNDED BADLY

London, Nov. 5.—Lord Kitchener, in a report to the war office under date of November 4, giving further details of the recent engagement near Brakenlaagrte, Eastern Transvaal, between Colonel Benson's column and the Boers, says:

"The Boers were unable to relieve the guns they captured until a British ambulance went out, when, under the ambulance, the burghers carried them off. The Boer losses were undoubtedly heavy, but no correct estimate of them is obtainable. Commandant Apperman was killed and Chris Botha was wounded. The Boers are reported to have behaved badly to the British wounded.

Lord Kitchener further reports that Cape Colony to the eastward of the western railway is cleared of Boers, with the exception of the Fouchee-Myburg-Wessels command of 400 men, with which General French is dealing.

TWO FIGHTS.

London, Oct. 30.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, October 29, says Colonel Byng surprised a Boer commando October 25 and captured 22 prisoners, including Field Cornets Shanneberg and Oulshuisen.

Colonel Fortescue, the dispatch adds, had a day-long running fight with Muller's command, October 27, northwards of Belmeral. He killed four Boers and captured 54 prisoners, 36 wagons and much stock.

TO SEND MORE MEN.

New York, Nov. 4.—Commenting upon the South African military situation, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

"It is understood to be the intention of the war office to send five thousand more mounted men out to South Africa during the next six weeks. There are only about 7,000 mounted men at home, so that the military authorities are faced with the problem of draining soldiers minus the necessary accompaniment of a cavalry arm. To meet this obvious failing it is probable that several composite regiments of yeomanry will be voluntarily embodied for home service. A move will soon be made to bring home from South Africa the men who have served over two years in the war and their places may be taken by the British cavalry division of seven regiments now in India. After the conclusion of hostilities it is expected that a permanent garrison at the Cape will consist of 50,000 men."

Red Canaries.

Paris, Nov. 4.—M. Bourez, a canary breeder, has found a method of producing bright canaries. The color is obtained by feeding the parent birds on finely ground cayenne pepper, which gradually changes the color of the feathers.

M. Bourez has already produced a reddish orange colored bird, and hopes in time to get a brilliantly red bird.

PRINCE OF WALES.

London, Nov. 5.—It is announced that the Duke of Cornwall and York will shortly receive the title of Prince of Wales.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Situation Really Much Better Than Was Supposed.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The reports, as a whole, indicate a much better condition in the islands than had been supposed here in Washington. There are no signs anywhere of any concerted movements by the Philippine insurgents. There is nothing approaching the dignity of a military campaign. There are scattered bands of guerillas through all the unsettled districts, and often in the outskirts of populous towns.

These men run away at the approach of any military force, no matter how small in number. Large garrisons merely aid to the burdens of the supply departments without accomplishing anything in the way of pacification.

Throughout large sections of all the islands there are wide territories inhabited by men who are as wild as the American Indians were west of the Missouri 50 years ago. These wild tribes do not generally move out of their own districts. They never acknowledged their allegiance to Spain, and probably never will submit to the authority of the United States until they are crowded out by the advance of civilization.

The problem now in the Philippines is said to be essentially one for the school teacher, the missionary, and the clean-handed government official. The cabinet took this view at its meeting to-day and it was decided that the regiments long in the islands should be withdrawn and new men take their places, but this will involve no addition to the military strength in the Philippines. The military force will be split up, so far as possible into small garrisons, and, as a general thing, the people in the outlying country will be allowed to take care of themselves.

The President was informed that he could, with propriety, discuss this subject in his message to Congress, and announce that the administration has reached the point where the burden of its work will be civil rather than military.

WU RECALLED.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Minister Wu Ting Fang has been recalled. This brilliant diplomat from the celestial empire will leave a vacancy in Washington such as no other ambassador or minister could create. This because his position has been unique, his personality absolutely original and his success so great that it has never been comprehended fully. Educated in English-speaking schools, versed in American ways, training the young Master Chow Chu in the academies of Washington, able to appreciate humor which even our English cousins fail to do, knowing thoroughly foreign sentiment and American weaknesses, the soul of every dinner he attended, quick at repartee and sharp at argument, no diplomatist has ever come to the United States with such a difficult mission and succeeded in it quite so well.

Adroit, debonair, masking his diplomacy behind a smile that was "childlike and bland," he won where others that had far better advantages failed. Citizen Genet, who came to get recognition of the French revolutionists in the early days of the republic, the French diplomat who guided De Lesseps about the country in the interest of the Panama canal about twenty years ago; Dupuy de Lome, who tried to turn the trend of public sentiment here only the other day—all these met with failure, but Wu, who is oriental and would be expected to know less of us than any of the others, succeeded.

FORTY MORE VESSELS.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Over and above the four war ships for which Congress directed him last session to prepare plans as a basis for appropriations and the next session, Secretary Long has before him the recommendations of the board of naval construction, looking to authorization by Congress of the building of forty more naval vessels of all classes from battleships down to tug boats. The plans for the two armored cruisers and two battleships authorized by Congress last session already have been prepared and look to the construction of about 16,000 ton battleships and 14,000 ton cruisers. The battleships and cruisers additional to these which the construction board proposes probably will be of about the same size and general type. The board's complete plan is:

Three sea-going battleships of about 16,000 tons displacement. Two armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons displacement.

Six gunboats of about 1,200 tons.
Six gunboats of about 600 tons.
Six gunboats of about 200 tons.
Two colliers of about 15,000 tons.
One repair ship of about 7,000 tons.
Six training ships of about 2,000 tons.
Four picket boats of about 650 tons.
Four tug boats.

REGIMENTS TO GO.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant General Miles has made the following arrangements for sending troops from the United States to the Philippines to replace the four regiments of short-term men which are to be brought home within the next two months.

Two battalions of the Twenty-eighth infantry to sail from San Francisco on the Grant on the 15th inst.; one battalion of the Twenty-eighth infantry to sail from San Francisco on the Warren, December 1; a squadron of the Eleventh cavalry, stationed at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, to sail from San Francisco about December 15 on a transport not yet selected; a squadron of the Eleventh cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to sail from New York on the Crook, about December 1; a squadron of the Eleventh cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., to sail from New York on the Buford, January 15.

In addition to the troops named, it is proposed also to send a large number of recruits for the purpose of filling the quotas of the depleted regiments in the Philippines. The Eleventh cavalry and the Twenty-eighth infantry aggregate about 2,400 men, and the present plan is to send out with them about the same number of recruits, thus providing nearly 5,000 fresh soldiers for the relief of those coming home.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his report of the transactions of his office during the last fiscal year, says that the treasury was never stronger than at the close of that period. The operations, which were of the first order both in variety and magnitude, resulted in noteworthy changes in the paper currency, as well as a steady and healthful growth in the treasury and in the general stock.

The net ordinary revenues for the year were $587,685,537, an increase of $20,444,485 over those of 1900, which were the next highest recorded. The increase came from each of the heads of resource, but chiefly from internal revenue. On the side of the expenditures the total of $509,067,363 has been exceeded only four times, in 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1899. The surplus of $77,717,984 was slightly under $2,000,000 less than in 1900, inclusive of the transactions affecting the public debt. The aggregate receipts were $1,146,489,306, and the aggregate disbursements $1,077,063,052.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS THE PROPOSITION

New Treaty on the Road to the United States Senate.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Ambassador Choate, who arrived in Washington last night, called upon Secretary Hay today, and had a long talk about the projected Hay-Pauncefote treaty and other matters with which the United States embassy at London has been concerned during the past summer. Mr. Choate will remain over in Washington until to-morrow to see the President.

Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has notified Secretary Hay formally that the British government accepts the American proposition relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the base for a new treaty. Within a day or two the state department will begin the preparation of the convention itself. As this document is expected to come in for the most minute scrutiny and the closest criticism when it reaches the United States Senate, the department officials are preparing to exert themselves even more than usual to insure absolute accuracy of expression, and to avoid ambiguities which might lead to misunderstandings in the future. It is possible that this work will be finished in about two weeks.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States now have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars to permit of effective defense against naval attack, says General Gillespie, chief of engineers, in his annual report.

During the year negotiations have proceeded for the purchase of fortification sites in Boston harbor (two), in Narragansett bay (three), New York harbor (extension of Fort Newton, three sites), Fort Royal, San Francisco, San Diego, St. John's river, Fort St. Philip and Cape Henry, Va. With few exceptions these sites must be procured by condemnation. An estimate of $2,000,000 is submitted for purchases of sites.

For the construction of submarine mines and storage facilities, an estimate of $100,000 is submitted, and for searchlights appropriations of $500,000 for installation, and of $500,000 for mains and conduits are urgently recommended. The experience at New York has shown that economy in installation is promoted by using the fortification plants for post illumination also. The estimates submitted will fully equip with searchlights four more important harbors.

Among the estimates for local improvements as made up by the chief of engineers, of $50,000 and upwards, Toledo appears as down for $225,000.

Other harbors in this section of the country are listed as follows:

St. Mary's river, Mich., $144,115; Detroit river, Mich., $136,500; Sandusky harbor, Ohio, $125,000; Black river harbor, Ohio, $306,000; Cleveland harbor, Ohio, $100,000; Fairport harbor, Ohio, ——,000; Ashtabula harbor, Ohio, $400,000; Conneaut harbor, Ohio, $200,000.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The industrial commission will cease to exist on December 15 by operation of the law. The members of the commission are now at home, mostly to vote at the coming state elections. A full meeting of the commission will be held next Wednesday, and commission will probably be in session most of the month, going over its final report. This will be embodied in one volume and will be submitted to congress about the time the official existence of the commission expires.

BRAZIL AND RECIPROCITY.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A delegation of merchants from Baltimore and New York, representing Brazilian commerce, has arrived in Washington, and called upon Secretary Hay with a view to urging reciprocal treatment by Brazil of American interests demanded by the liberal treatment which the United States accords imports from Brazil. Secretary Hay was most interested in the subject, and took the statements under consideration in connection with the whole matter of reciprocity which he will urge upon congress.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business October 31, 1901, the total circulation of national bank notes was $359,911,085, an increase for the year of $28,218,270, and for the month of $1,081,135. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $328,198,614, an increase for the year of $29,369,549.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The annual report of Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, says that 15,562,796 acres of public land were disposed of during the last fiscal year, an increase of 2,108,908 over the previous year, which was the banner year in public land sales. The net surplus from the entire land and forest administration is $3,158,442.

DEBT IS SMALLER.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debts shows that at the close of business October 31, 1901, the cash in the treasury amounted to $1,022,052,957, a decrease from last month of $9,563,408.

Pension Estimates.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The estimates for the expenditures for the Interior department during the fiscal year beginning next July aggregate $170,000,000, of which $142,161,200 is asked for pensions and the administrative work of the pension bureau, $1,964,720 being for salaries of the bureau personnel and $350,000 for the investigation by special examiners of pension cases.

Treaty Terminated.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Nicaragua has given notice of the termination of the treaty of 1867, granting the United States authority to build a canal across that country. Also the treaty of 1870.

HAWAIIAN ITEMS.

Honolulu, Oct. 22, via San Francisco, Oct. 30.—The Home Rulers, a political party largely composed of natives and half whites, have endorsed Robert W. Wilcox, Hawaiian delegate to congress, for governor of Hawaii, and resolutions to that effect have been sent to President Roosevelt.

Reports from Hawaii state that half an inch of rain has fallen in Hammakku district, which has suffered fearfully from the drouth and fires lately. While this rainfall is not enough to remedy conditions or remove all danger from the smouldering fires, it will do much good and may be the beginning of the rainy season, long over due.

IN WASHINGTON.

Much Interest at the Capita in the Fall Elections.

The Blade Bureau,
1419 G St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.

Seldom has an off year election aroused so much interest in Washington as that of to-day. It is true that no immediate significance attaches to the result in any state, but Washington, never voting itself, wants to know how others vote and this explained in some measure the great interest manifested.

It was known well enough that Ohio would go Republican and the returns merely confirmed public expectations. Therefore, the bulletins showing a certain Republican victory were regarded pretty much as were the bulletins from Virginia indicating the Democratic victory.

Strange to say, the municipal election in New York aroused the most intense interest, a contest which could only in one contingency affect national politics. It was well enough understood that the ticket opposed to Tammany was principally made up of Democrats and that only Shepard's election could have had a bearing upon the campaign of 1904.

If Shepard had been elected, there is no doubt that Tammany would have put him forward for the New York governorship next year and for the presidency the year following if he had been successful for the governorship. The failure of Shepard robbed the New York contest of any real national importance further than a national desire to see that great city cleaned up a little.

The result in Maryland was of greatest local importance and in a measure of greatest national importance. Senator Gorman has a residence here and is a sort of Washington Carseen. He was in full command of the Democratic forces there and it was well enough understood that Democratic success there would mean his return to the Senate certainly and very probably his nomination for the presidency by the Democrats in 1904.

However, Washington opinion might differ as to Gorman as a presidential quantity, it is a unit for Gorman for the Senate. The returns, which indicate his success to-night, therefore, are gratifying in a sense to all people here regardless of party affiliations, and extremely gratifying to Democrats who believe that he is the logical presidential candidate in 1904 and the Moses who can lead them out of the wilderness into the promised land of milk and honey and pie and everything else that is good and juicy in the public salary line.

Democratic victory in Maryland means a distinct Democratic gain in the Senate, where Democratic representation is now at the lowest point for a generation.

The Kentucky election appears in the same light. The Democratic legislature elected to-day means a Democratic successor to Senator DeBoe and the complete return of the Democracy to power there since 1895. Probably, the Democrats can congratulate themselves on the result of the day, from a national standpoint, because they have gained two United States Senators and recaptured two states, naturally belonging to them, but which they sacrificed to the free silver cause.

The local election in Nebraska attracted no attention, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bryan led the fusion forces. Democrats and Republicans alike were indifferent to the result and the apparent feeling was that Nebraska is normally a Republican state and should go that way. Truth is the Democrats want to part with Nebraska as a Jonah.

If there has been a Democratic disappointment, it is the result in New Jersey, another Democratic state sacrificed to free silver, where there were hopes of victory, but it has been realized by close observers that the Republicans were well in charge of the situation there and personal popularity was not calculated to change matters. The fact is that New Jersey has prospered under Republican administration as it never prospered before and it will probably be a long time before the Democrats can win back a state they were able to hold even during the civil war.

On the whole, the elections have surprised nobody. The Republicans have really won everything they had a legitimate cause to hope and the Democrats have won what they had a right to expect in Maryland and Kentucky, if complete returns from those states bear out to-night's indications. The municipal election in New York really cuts little ice so far as the great parties are concerned.

Tammany has been kicked out before and generally gets back again and such will be the history of this election. Of course, if the break in the Democratic ranks, due to local differences should continue for two years, it would mean that New York is irretrievably lost to the Democrats when the next national campaign is on. But Tammany kicked out, if history counts for anything, does not harbor malice. It keeps quiet and endeavors to concede something to anti-Tammany Democrats in order to work its way back.

Tammany will do this and so New York is substantially removed from the political equation so far as the great parties are concerned. The thousands of Democrats who assisted in Low's election will be ready to co-operate with Tammany in future national contests.

BAY STATE REPUBLICAN.

Boston, Nov. 5.—The Democrats met the unexpected to-day in the election for governor. W. Murray Crane, Republican, carried the state by a larger plurality than ever before. His plurality will reach 65,000. The prediction that he would be thousands behind in the county towns was not fulfilled. With returns from 190 towns his net loss over last year was but 5,000. In Boston, however, Josiah Quincy, Democratic candidate for governor, polled a big vote, taking the city by 7,500 plurality. The vote in the state was light, on account of the weather.

In the contests for the legislature the Democrats made several gains, but both house and senate went strongly Republican.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5.—Reports from the state show big Democratic gains. In Louisville the Democrats elected eight representatives and two senators, the total number. The result in the state guarantees the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate to succeed W. J. Deboe, Republican.

From late returns received the next Kentucky legislature will be composed of sixty-five Democratic representatives, thirty-five Republican representatives; thirty-eight Democratic senators and twenty-seven Republican senators. The figures gives the Democrats a majority of fifty-one on joint ballot, twenty-one more than they expected.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P. D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

TAMMANY BEATEN.

Seth Low Elected Mayor of Greater New York by 32,000.

New York, Nov. 5.—Seth Low has been elected mayor of Greater New York by a majority of about 32,000 over Edward M. Shepard, the Tammany candidate. The reform forces have made a clean sweep. Their victory is decisive and complete. Low has carried every one of the five great boroughs excepting Queens.

William Travers Jerome, is elected district attorney of New York county and the machinery of public prosecution is thus placed for two years in the hands of a fearless man.

Between now and Jan. 1, there will be a great exodus of thieves, bribe takers and all sorts of vicious men from the City of New York.

Robt. A. VanWyck, the present mayor of New York, ran 12,000 votes behind his ticket as a candidate for judge of the supreme court and was defeated.

The election returns contain no more striking example of popular condemnation of the present administration. Thousands of Tammany Democrats could not tolerate VanWyck.

By placing Seth Low in the mayor's chair the people of New York have secured that which to them, was the most important result, a reformation of the police force. They have not only declared that Devery and Deveryism must go, but they have put in office for the next two years the man who has sworn that he will regenerate the police force from top to bottom.

In the election of Jerome they have secured the next most important result—an assurance that there shall be honesty in public prosecutions. Thus, the chain is complete. There shall be no police protection of vice for pay. Thieves and bribe takers shall not be able to escape justice.

The bitterest, most exciting municipal campaign in the city's history ends in the downfall of Tammany and the triumph of the fusionists, for it was decency against indecency, as Justice Jerome put it, and indecency was swept aside by an avalanche of votes.

Mr. Croker's ice trust mayor, candidate for the supreme bench, was snowed under by the votes of his own party. He retires to oblivion, the worst beaten man who ever ran on a Tammany ticket. Devery goes with him, and the seat of government for New York has been brought back from Wantage to City Hall park.

The silent vote, always on the side of decency, carried the day. Tammany fought desperately with all the power of money and of official prestige. Both were powerless against the enraged people. Tammany's strongholds on the East Side failed them. The votes there to-day were for decency and against protected vice.

Seth Low did not attempt to conceal his satisfaction when he left his office in his home, at No. 30 East Sixty-fourth street, at 9 o'clock to-night and received the congratulations of a few hundred, who had called to see him. When asked what he had to say about his election, Mr. Low replied:

"I am very much gratified at the result. I suppose it is safe to assume the information is correct. It bears out what my friends had anticipated."

Mr. Low issued this statement:

"I sincerely wish Mr. Low a successful administration. The people have indicated their decided preference. Not only is it the duty of every good citizen cheerfully to acquiesce in the result, but he should do his utmost to make the result beneficial to the country. All of us, Democrats and Republicans alike, should loyally hold up the hands of those whom the people have chosen, in all work on their part. Of course, I regret the result, but trust the beneficent purposes of those who nominated me will be carried out."

Before submitting to the interview, Mr. Shepard sent the following telegram to his opponent:

"President Seth Low, New York:—With all sincerity, I wish you success in the great office to which the people of Greater New York have called you."

Justice Jerome, on returns from about half the districts of Manhattan, will be elected district attorney by about 8,000 majority. Jacob Cantor will probably beat Fromme for the presidency of the borough by about 2,000 plurality. Scattering returns on candidates for supreme court indicate that the four Fusion judges will certainly be elected. Mayor Van Wyck has been completely snowed under. The returns of the supreme court districts from the very first indicated a clean sweep for the Fusion candidates. Van Wyck ran steadily behind his ticket all over the city, his minority increasing with every report that came in.

One of Tim Sullivan's districts, the famous Second, where his man Foley defeated "Paddy" Divver for leader, shows a loss of 1,400, compared with Bryan's vote.

John C. Sheehan, who was deposed as second in command of Tammany Hall by Croker, and by the united efforts of that organization dethroned as leader in the Ninth district, has his revenge, swinging his forces into line with the Fusionists, the latter carrying the district by 1,000. Bryan carried it by 1,508. Croker's district, the Sixteenth, gave Low 335; Shepard, 123.

Croker retired for the night at midnight. Before going to his apartments he told one of his intimate friends this campaign was the last he would personally conduct.

After Mr. Low reached his home, a crowd, led by a band, stationed itself in front of the house. The throng of enthusiasts soon crowded around to Madison avenue. Cheer after cheer was given until the mayor-elect appeared on the steps. Then the applause became more enthusiastic. When the hubbub lessened Mr. Low told the crowd of his appreciation of the show of feeling. He said only a few words. Then he was almost carried off his feet by the surge of the crowd who gathered around him to shake his hand. Many of them were neighbors. It was fully 15 minutes before he was permitted to re-enter the house.

Mr. Low, after talking to his friends and the newspaper men, refreshed himself with some ice cream and returned to his office to look at more returns.

At 10 o'clock Richard Croker, again commenting on Shepard's defeat, said he could not ascribe it to any one issue.

"The people wanted a change," said he, "and the organization bows to the will of the people. Tammany Hall has been in power for practically 17 years, and if any one party were to remain in control for too long a period, the tendency would be toward a perpetuation of power until the result would resemble a monarchy."

The Tribune says that returns from New York state show that Republicans get 100 assembly men to five for the Democrats.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 5.—Returns from the state are very meagre. According to those thus far received the vote cast throughout the state was an exceedingly light one, due to the fact that only judges of eight judicial circuits in the state were elected. A few counties also voted on proposed bond issues, but even in these instances the vote was very light.

From the returns at hand apparently there is no doubt the Republicans have elected six of eight judges. The fusionists claim the election of Judge Julian Bennett in the Third or (Watertown) circuit, and Judge McGee, in the Seventh or (Rapid City) circuit. The Republicans, however, do not concede the election of either of them, and say nothing will be definitely known until to-morrow, when the returns from the country precincts are received at the county seats. In one county, where a proposition to bond heavily for the construction of a court house, was before the voters, only 15 per cent. of the votes was cast.

NASH AND FORAKER

Ohio Elects Republican State Ticket and General Assembly.

Columbus, O., Nov. 5.—Governor Nash has been re-elected by a plurality greater than he received two years ago. It may reach 80,000. The returns from all the rural districts show uniform gains of about twenty to a precinct over the vote of 1899.

In fact all the state outside of Franklin county shows Republican gains. Here the Democratic gains run about 36 to a precinct, and the result is that the whole Republican county ticket is defeated, and six legislative seats, four representatives and two senators have been captured by the Democrats.

The legislature is safely Republican in both branches, and the Republican majority on joint ballot will be larger than was given in the estimate made by General Grosvenor two weeks ago. One representative seat, that in the Pike-Adams district, which was counted in that estimate as sure Republican, has been carried by the Democrats beyond a doubt, but there are indications that the Republicans have made good for the loss by electing Godfrey, Republican, for the senate in the Democratic Thirty-third district over Kagy, Democrat.

Conceding the Cuyahoga county members of the legislature to the Democrats, the Republican plurality in the legislature on joint ballot will be 19 without the Thirty-third district, and 20 with it in the Republican column.

In the senate, the Republicans have carried the following districts: First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth. Total, 17.

In the house the Republicans have carried the following seats: Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Columbiana, Delaware, Morrow, Erie, Fayette, Madison, Fulton, Gallia, Greene, Hamilton, 10; Hancock, Harrison-Carroll, Highland, Hocking-Vinton, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake-Geauga, Lawrence, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, 4; Mahoning, Medina, Meigs, Miami, Montgomery, 3; Morgan-Noble, Muskingum, Perry, Portage, Preble, Ross, Scito, Stark, 2; Summit, 2; Trumbull, Union, Warren, Washington-Williams, Wood. Total, 63.

Total Republicans in both branches, 80. There are 143 members, all told.

Chairman Dick and the Republican state committee received the election returns in the Board of Trade auditorium, to which the general public was admitted. The first returns, coming naturally from Franklin county, threw a gloom over the whole assembly. Unfortunately, the first rural returns followed in the same train of Democratic gains, and few returns were read.

The crowd became impatient, but the turn for the better came at once, and it was not more than an hour until Chairman Dick gave a statement to the press to the effect that the returns warranted the claim of the election of Governor Nash by a plurality greater than he received in 1899, and of a legislature safely Republican in both branches.

Governor Nash received the returns in the executive office, accompanied by a number of state officers. He was at no time uneasy in regard to the result, and even when the returns from Franklin county came in, retained his composure.

Col. Kilbourne, with Col. W. A. Taylor, received the news at his residence, to which a private wire had been run. He conceded the election of Nash before 9 o'clock, and in doing this said he was exceedingly gratified at the result in his own county.

At 11:30, Chairman Dick said Nash's plurality would be upward of 60,000. He figured that gains in the legislative elections would make the Republican majority on joint ballot at least 40. In the present General Assembly, the joint ballot majority is 31. They have lost only the Pike-Adams seat and the six involved in the Franklin county district. They have gained ten in Hamilton county, one in Ross, one in Williams, one in the Third district, one in Montgomery county, one in Muskingum county, and one in the Twelfth district. This is a net gain of nine. Added to the 31, it makes 40.

At midnight news from Cleveland gave the 14 members of that county in the legislature to the Democrats. This cuts the Republican majority on joint ballot down to 26. That is probably definite. At midnight General Dick sent a telegram to Senator Foraker, congratulating him on his certain return to the Senate. At that hour General Dick estimated the plurality for Nash at 60,000. Two Republicans on the Franklin county ticket, Pearce for sheriff, and Bigger for judge, were found at midnight to have carried the city by 1,100 and 1,300 respectively, and, though the county outside the city is strongly Democratic, they may pull through after all.

Governor Nash remained at his office until midnight, when he was joined by General Dick. He said the result was very gratifying to him.

PENNSY HIT HARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5.—The returns at midnight show that at to-day's election the usual party majority of hundreds of thousands has been shattered, if not annihilated.

Philadelphia has been the storm center of the fight—a fight in which purity and reform have been the battle cries of the organization to nominate Republican nominees, and here the vote has been so badly cut up, that positive statements are impossible. That the fusion ticket in the municipal election has been defeated by a narrow margin is admitted. The admission was not made, however, until shortly before midnight, and the margin again is claimed by the fusionists to be exceedingly small. With such candidates on the municipal ticket, the result on the state nominees in this city is necessarily in doubt. The state at large, Harrisburg reports, has apparently gone for the fusionists by a slender vote. The Republican leaders not only deny this, but say if they have lost elsewhere, they have in Philadelphia more than overcome the adverse figures. The Republican city chairman gave out a statement at 10:30 p. m. that fourteen out of forty-one wards in Philadelphia gave Weaver, (Rep.) for district attorney, 25,000 plurality. He claims the election of Weaver by from 35,000 to 50,000 plurality. Harry Davis (fusion) is probably elected common pleas judge in Philadelphia, defeating Maxwell Stevenson, (Dem.). Stevenson was also on the Public Opinion party ticket and received Republican support, but not enough to elect him. The Republicans elected the other two judges, Robt. Ralston and J. Willis Martin. Pennsylvania voted to-day on three proposed amendments to the constitution, which provide for personal registration and voting machines. While returns on this portion of the ballot are meagre, there is little doubt that the amendments carried. The propositions must, however, be acted upon by the legislature which meets in 1903, before they can be embodied in the constitution.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 5.—Late returns bear out earlier indications that Franklin Murphy (Rep.) has been elected governor by about 10,000 plurality. Partial returns from the different counties show that most of them gave about the same pluralities as were given three years ago, when Voorhees (Rep.) was elected governor by 5,499 plurality. One of the exceptions is Essex county, which gave Voorhees 4,087, and is expected to be carried by Murphy by 8,000 to 10,000.

Both branches of the legislature will be Republican.

STRANGE MENTAL POWERS

HOW PEOPLE ARE INFLUENCED.

Startling Words from the Committee Appointed to Investigate Hypnotism for the Benefit of Journal Readers.

REV. PAUL WELLER, Gorham, N. Y

G. S. LINCOLN, M. D., 101 Crutchfield St., Dallas, Texas.

F. H. STOUFER, Sec and Treas of Railway Conductors, Pueblo, Col.

JUDGE HENRY SCHAFER Flemington, N. J.

Hypnotism is no longer a myth, a fanciful creation of the mind, but a reality, a most potent power, capable of producing infinite good. For the purpose of ascertaining the exact value of this much-talked-of power, a committee, composed of a physician, a well-known jurist, a prominent minister and a leading railroad man, was appointed to investigate Hypnotism.

The committee carried on a series of investigations in regard to the power of hypnotism to influence the actions and deeds of people in the everyday walks of life.

The first step taken by the members of the committee was to master the science in every detail, so that they might state from personal experience the good or evil this strange power might produce. They wrote the New York Institute of Science, of Rochester, N. Y., the greatest school of Hypnotism and Occult Sciences in the world, and received full and complete instructions in regard to how hypnotism may be used to influence people in business, how to use it in treating diseases, etc., etc. In a few days they mastered these instructions and were full-fledged hypnotists.

It was clearly demonstrated that hypnotism may be employed so that the person operated upon is entirely unconscious of the fact that he is being influenced, and, all things considered, the committee regard it as the most valuable discovery of modern times. A knowledge of it is essential to one's success in life and well being in society.

Dr. Lincoln says, after a thorough investigation, that he considers it the most marvelous therapeutic or curative agent of modern times.

Judge Schafer, although a legal light, turned his attention to healing the sick, and in a few treatments he completely cured John E. Myers, of Flemington, N.J., of a strange malady that had kept him bedfast for nine years, and which the doctors said must surely kill him. Judge Schafer's fame spread for miles around, and hundreds of people applied to him for treatment.

Mr. Stoufer performed the astonishing feat of hypnotising Mr. Cuningham, of Pueblo, Col., at a distance of several blocks. He also hypnotized an aged gentleman and had him run through the streets shouting "Redhot peanuts for sale." Mr. Stoufer says it is indispensable to one's business success.

Rev. Paul Weller says that every minister and every mother should understand hypnotism for the benefit they can be to those with whom they are brought in daily contact.

In speaking of this marvelous power, President Eliot, of Harvard College, said to the graduates: "Young gentlemen, there is a subtle power lying latent in each of you, which few of you have developed, but which when developed might make a man irresistible. It is called Personal Magnetism or Hypnotism. I advise you to master it."

The New York Institute of Science has just issued 10,000 copies of a book which fully explains all the secrets of this marvelous power, and gives explicit directions for becoming a practical hypnotist, so that you can employ the force without the knowledge of any one. Anybody can learn. Success is guaranteed.

The book also contains a full report of the members of the committee. It will be sent absolutely free to any one who is interested. A postal card will bring it. Write to-day.

Address NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, Dept. R K 5, Rochester, N. Y.

IOWA, 100,000.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 5.—The Republican managers estimate a plurality of 90,000 for A. B. Cummins, Republican candidate for governor.

This is on a vote of about 525,000, or less than that in the election of two years ago, when Governor Shaw received 555,000 plurality. The first hundred precincts showed a Republican gain of 23 to the precinct. There are 2,140 precincts. The plurality is a great surprise to even the Republican managers, who thought the vote of this year would be about like that of two years ago, or but slightly more favorable to the Republicans.

The estimate of the managers was 75,000 plurality for Mr. Cummins. They believe to-night that full returns to-morrow will show at least 90,000, while some of the more sanguine believe it will reach 100,000, or more than McKinley got last year.

Not only the falling off in the Democratic vote, but the change from the Democratic to the Republican ranks, has surprised the managers of both parties.

The indications are that the Republicans have gained at least eight members of the legislature, and that body will show a vote as follows on joint ballot: Republican, 1,230; Democratic, 270.

Senators Allison and Dolliver are to be re-elected by the legislature which was elected to-day.

OLD VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 5.—Returns are coming very slow, though enough have been received to show the entire state Democratic ticket has been elected by a majority ranging from 25,000 to 40,000.

The Republican vote is exceedingly small throughout the state, while the Democratic vote was larger than was anticipated. The legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic. The Ninth congressional district claimed by the Republicans has been carried by the Democrats, while the Democratic state ticket has carried several of the counties.

Montague, Democrat, carried Richmond City by 5,200. No returns received from Norfolk county, and a very bitter fight has been waged between the Democrats. Pittsylvania, the home of the Democratic nominee for governor, gives 900 Democratic majority. Nothing heard from Roanoke county or city where a fight has been wagered between the Democrats and Republicans.

C. M. Ellison, of the state Democratic committee, says he is delighted at the result, and he has just gone home.

LITTLE RHODY ALL RIGHT.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 5.—With half the districts in state heard from, Republican plurality for state ticket promises to run well over 60,000. This is net loss of 2,500 from last year, due to light vote. The general assembly will be strongly Republican.

POWDER MAGAZINE LET GO.

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 5.—The powder magazine of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company at Williams, containing 2,000 pounds of powder, exploded yesterday, the shock breaking windows and glassware and tearing doors from houses. The magazine is supposed to have caught fire from an engine switching near by. The engineer and switching crew escaped injury, but the cars and engine were wrecked. The damage will amount to many thousands of dollars.

TEXAS FAIR IS OPEN.

Bryan, Tex., Nov. 5.—The Central Texas fair was formally opened to-day, with addresses by Governor Sayers, Maj. L. L. McInnis and other speakers of prominence. Visitors to-day pronounced the fair one of the largest and most complete ever held in this section of the state.

In San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5.—The total vote polled is 54,800. The indications are that Schmidt, the Union Labor candidate, has been elected mayor.

The Markets.

GRAIN MARKETS

Toledo, Nov. 5.—Close—Wheat opened a shade higher on higher cables and made slight advances early in the session in spite of bearish news from the Argentine reporting slight rains in the southern provinces.

Northwestern receipts were also good, but offerings were small and the strength of corn helped to keep prices up. What little trading there was done was in Dec. options and bidding sent the price up 1c at one time.

The eastern exchanges are closed to-day and this fact probably had some influence in keeping trading down. Late in the session the bull crowd took hold and the close was a full cent higher in Dec. options.

Corn—The corn market opened firm with a good undertone, offerings were small and prices advanced a trifle shortly after the opening. Cables came higher and helped to keep prices up. Toward noon the taking of profits tended to send prices down, but the bull influence was strong enough to hold the market comparatively firm. Continued reports of shortage and small offerings helped to advance the market and prices went up steadily and closed at the high figure.

Oats—The opening was strong and a trifle higher in sympathy with corn. There was very little trading during the morning and the market was featureless. Toward the close the under influence of the strong corn market prices advanced a trifle and the close was ½c up.

Clover seed—Few offerings in the seed market sent the prices up a shade, but there was very little trading. Receipts 1,100 bags; shipments 200 bags. Estimated for to-morrow, 1,000 bags.

Following are the quotations at the close:

Corn—Cash and Dec., 60½c; May, 62¾c.
Oats—Dec., 39¼c; May, 40½c.
Rye—65c.
Clover seed—Cash prime, $5.87½; Dec., $5.60; May, $5.65.
Timothy—$2.85.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Nov. 4 Close.
Cash	74¾	75½	74¾	75½	74½
Dec.	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼	75¼
May	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¾	77¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat.					
Nov.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	70¾
Dec.	72½	72½	71¾	72⅝	71¾
May	75¾	75¾	74¾	75¾	74¾
Corn—					
Dec.	58¾	59⅜	58¾	59½	58¾
May	61¾	62¼	61¾	62	61¾
Oats—					
Dec.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¼
May	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	....	77¾
May	....	....	....	....	79¾
Corn—					
Dec.	....	....	....	....	65
May	....	....	....	....	65¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	73⅜	73¼	72⅜	73¼	72¼
May	75¼	76⅜	75¼	76⅜	75⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	69